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BULLETINS 88-89

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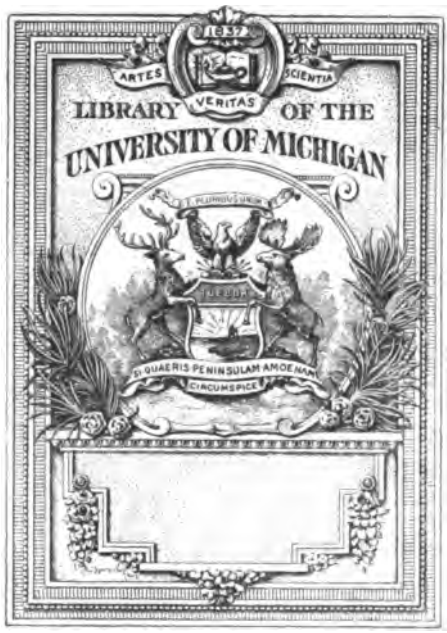
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UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HYGIENIC LABORATORY—BULLETIN No. 88
APRIL, 1913

METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE TOXICITY OF COAL-TAR DISINFECTANTS

TOGETHER WITH A REPORT ON THE RELATIVE TOXICITY OF SOME COMMERCIAL DISINFECTANTS

BY

WORTH HALE

WASHINGTON
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1913

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METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE TOXICITY OF COAL-TAR DISINFECTANTS, TOGETHER WITH A REPORT ON THE RELATIVE TOXICITY OF SOME COMMERCIAL DISINFECTANTS.[1]

By WORTH HALE, *Assistant Pharmacologist, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.*

For years the general American public have been receiving a more or less superficial education in matters relating to hygiene, particularly as related to infectious processes and the destruction of germ-laden material either by the use of heat or more commonly by the use of chemical disinfecting solutions. As a result of such teaching, as well as by superficial experience in preventing infection, the lay public have become such general users of germicides that no family medicine shelf is complete without one or more substances belonging to this class of medicinal agents. Their use has been carried over also, from the destruction of bacteria to the destruction of grosser parasites, as fleas, lice, and ticks, especially as they occur on domestic animals.

Thus it has come about, at first upon the suggestion and under the direction of a physician and later through popular education, that disinfectant solutions are to be found everywhere, while familiarity has bred such a contempt for their usual poisonous qualities that few or no precautions are taken to guard against accidental or suicidal poisoning. This is particularly true in the case of the universally popular carbolic acid, whether it be used in the form of pure phenol or as crude carbolic acid. Both have always been so easily obtainable and so carelessly handled that phenol probably outranks all other poisons combined in the number of cases of poisoning and death which have resulted from its use. It was largely on this account that attention was turned from the use of phenol as a disinfectant to its higher homologues, notably the cresols, the advantages claimed being that they were less toxic and even "safe," while at the same time they were more effective as germicides. Lysol, introduced in 1889, was one of the first of a number of similar compounds of the cresol type which are soluble in water, and although these compounds

[1] Submitted for publication Apr. 3, 1913.

were reputed safe many cases of poisoning resulted, and these "safe" disinfectants were found to be almost if not equally as dangerous as phenol itself.

This use of the homologues of phenol has in the last few years paved the way for the introduction of a large number of disinfecting solutions closely allied to the phenol group, the so-called phenoloids, which occur as condensation products in the manufacture of coal gas and coke. Recently solutions of these, which are said to be free from phenol and the cresols, have come into great prominence as disinfectants, and the market is now flooded with preparations which belong to this class of compounds. As in the case of the saponified cresols, it is claimed that these preparations also give a maximal germicidal effect with a minimal toxic action. Interested individuals have even gone so far as to claim that they are not poisonous, although in this connection it might be well to call to their attention the order of the British privy council which permits the unrestricted sale only of liquids containing less than 3 per cent phenol or its homologues, on the ground that in such dilution only is such a liquid not poisonous. An extended study of the toxicity of the phenoloid disinfectants does not seem to have been made, however, and in view of the assertions that these higher phenol compounds were less toxic than phenol, or, as exemplified in the advertising literature of certain firms exploiting disinfectants of this class, *not poisonous*, it seemed that an experimental study might yield toxicological results of considerable practical interest.

Certain isolated experiments with coal-tar disinfectants indicated that at least some of them were sufficiently toxic to kill cats, guinea pigs, and mice when given by the stomach, by subcutaneous injection, and intraperitoneally. Their toxicity, however, when compared with that of pure phenol was found to be generally less, but in no case sufficiently less, to even suggest that the term nontoxic could be correctly applied to them. In these preliminary experiments it was noted that the toxicity of the different disinfectant solutions varied widely, and, in order to make a comprehensive study of toxicity, a large number of the commercial coal-tar disinfectans were secured from various sources. Most of the experiments were carried out on mice, using from 2½ per cent solutions or emulsions to 20 per cent, the dilution depending upon the toxicity as determined by preliminary experiments, using a 10 per cent dilution.

These preliminary experiments showed that the phenoloid disinfectants were toxic, although not in the same degree as pure phenol. In the case of certain disinfectants there could be little doubt of their essential poisonous character, but this is not so clear in the case of those of very slight toxicity. It is because of this that it becomes necessary at this point to discuss what is understood when one speaks

of a poison, particularly as the definition of a toxic substance and poisonous action is not clearly defined. Thus one writer may include as poisonous certain substances which are excluded by others, and this is particularly exemplified in the attitude of toxicologists, who are interested in the criminal status of substances alleged to be poisonous, and on the other hand by the pharmacologist and physiologist, who are concerned primarily with the quality of the action of a given substance, and not with its quantitative effects. As an example, Kobert includes sodium chloride under the capitation "Gift," but this position is severely criticised by the toxicologist, not only because such a substance is a normal constituent of the body tissues but also because it is injurious only where an enormous amount is ingested. From this it follows that in considering the poisonous action of any substance a definition is highly desirable in order to properly classify it.

According to Blyth "a substance may be called a poison if it is capable of being taken into the living organism and causes by its own inherent chemical nature impairment or destruction of function." This appears to be an excellent and sufficiently inclusive definition, but it is to be noted that a number of prominent writers on toxicology differ from Blyth in requiring that the substance must be capable of *seriously* affecting health or of destroying life (Hains, Kobert, Taylor, Witthaus).

The difference noted may be considered to be one of degree, a question of the quantity taken, and this element in the definition of a poison requires consideration. It has been stated (Hains) that "most medicines if administered in too large quantity become poisons; and conversely, nearly, if not quite all, poisons, if given in small doses, are possessed of remedial properties. No substance is known that is poison in all doses; a certain amount varying, however, very widely with different bodies, is necessary in order that poisonous effects may follow its administration." It has been stated specifically (Taylor) that "strychnia may be regarded either as a medicine or a poison. In a dose of half a grain it has destroyed the life of an adult and is a poison, while the sixteenth part of a grain has been taken by an adult safely and beneficially as a medicine." At the same time age is also considered as an essential factor, since one-sixteenth part of a grain might easily be poisonous to a child 6 months or a year old. So many factors, as is noted in the above statements are considered as essential to a definition that it has been stated that "the idea poison can not be circumscribed and consequently its definition is impracticable."

It is to be observed, however, that the chief difficulty in defining a poison has to do with the quantity ingested, and the question arises, are not certain substances inherently toxic in action no matter what

the dose? Is an inquiry as to the amount of strychnine, atropine, cocaine, or morphine which has been ingested essential in determining whether or not a poison has been taken? Are not such and similar highly toxic substances always harmful to the normal individual no matter what the dose?

These questions naturally resolve themselves into a determination, first, of the effect of small doses of substances alleged to be poisonous, or of dilute solutions, for it is alleged by manufacturers of the phenoloid disinfectants that their products are harmless, at least in the dilute solutions used to kill bacteria, and, second, whether serious harm must result in order to say that poisoning has occurred.

It is easy to show from both clinical and experimental evidence that massive doses of almost all chemical substances, varying widely with the substance used, are capable of producing death. With smaller amounts definite and injurious derangement of function can be produced. What the effect is on health of the normal individual or animal of doses too small to produce definite injurious results is problematic, especially in those instances where only a single dose of the drug is given or in case of continued administration if tolerance, as for alcohol, morphine, and nicotine, is easily established.

In this connection it may be stated that with exceedingly small doses in normal people it is difficult to say positively that strychnine, for example, may not in some obscure way be of actual benefit to the normal physiological processes. It may, while unduly stimulating certain structures, increase the normal resistance in others in some such way as immunity results from the presence of bacteria or their toxins, or as muscles are strengthened by judicious exercise so that the sum total result may be considered beneficial. It may also be said that the stimulation resulting from small doses of a stimulant drug is much like the stimulation derived from food or from some of the products of metabolism as the xanthine bases and carbon dioxide. This matter is theoretical, and the burden of proof should rest with those holding such a position. But from our present knowledge there seems a clear distinction between the increased energy derived from food and that resulting from drug action, for in the one case energy-producing material is introduced to supply the waste of tissue action and there is no reason to believe there is in the normal individual any disparity between the two. On the other hand, the stimulation from drugs undoubtedly is produced by an increase in the facility with which the stored energy of the tissue is converted into action with no corresponding increase in the rate of the anabolic processes, the result being that the tissues are unnaturally depleted of their stored energy, and fatigue and exhaustion appear more rapidly in consequence.

The important consideration in this connection is hat we lack definite information regarding the effect of very minute amounts of drugs, and it seems, because any possible benefit rests upon such very theoretical grounds, that it would not only be wiser but more in keeping with the known facts of physiological processes to conclude that injury does result, although it is too slight for demonstration by any of the present methods of investigation. At least it is not easy to believe that a stimulant drug, as strychnine, is ever other than harmful, no matter in how small dose it be given, provided the subject is in a normal condition of hea th. On the other hand, it is particularly difficult to believe that a depressant drug, as morphine or chloral, no matter in how small an amount it be given, could ever be other than harmful, and no theoretical considerations can be adduced to even suggest such a possibility in the normal person.

Finally, a decision as to the toxicity of any substance should not depend on previous tox cological class fications, but rather upon the pharmacological action of drugs, which necessarily involves also a knowledge of the physiological function of the various tissues of the body. From a physio'ogical point of view it naturally follows that if a substance when introduced nto the body and acting chemically injures or interferes *in any degree* with the ormal physiological processes it should be classed as a harmful agent and hence a poison.

For my part, I believe that certain substances are inherently poisonous, always producing toxic effects, and it is particularly difficult in the case of the active poisons, as strychnine, cocaine, chloral, and morphine, to believe otherwise. Because we see no possible harmful results merely confesses our inability to measure such results, and it is easily possible that even small doses of substances when not needed for therapeutic purposes may be an important factor in the predisposition to diseases, thus ultimately hastening far more severe and even fatal changes.

From this statement of my position it will be seen that the definition of a poison is made more inclusive than is customary, since it is entirely without reference to the quantity of the substance or the degree of harm produced. At the same time the very wide differences in the degree of toxicity of different substances plainly injurious in large doses makes their classification as poisons, with no exceptions being made, too sweeping, and it is recognized, at least at the present t me, that such a classification might not be considered where criminal responsibility was under investigation. Partly on this account, but more particularly because it seems the only rational procedure, it is urged that all poisonous substances should be classified according to the degree of their toxic action and power to cause either late or immediate death.

This is not a new idea, for already in the pharmacopœias of at least 11 countries—Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Hu gary, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium, and Servia—a division of toxic agents into classes is now made, and this recognition of degrees in poisons has become a ma ter of law, it being required that certain substances be kept in a closed cabinet and certain others be kept separate from the rest of the medicaments offered for sale. There are laws also in certain of these countries whic make the sale of certain of the more potent poisons illegal unless they be dispensed on a physician's prescription. This is a step in the right direction, and it would seem that some such provision should be adopted by the various States. This would, in effect, be a general recognition that poisons differ in their toxicity, and such a classification would undoubtedly simplify many of the controversial questions relating to poisons which now constantly arise and would make definite any reference, legal or technical, concerning a particular toxic agent.

In general it would appear that the matter of least fatal dose should be used as the basis of comparison of poisons, and to establish uniformity the dose just fatal to some easily obtained warm-blooded animal should be chosen as the criterion of toxicity. It is recognized that such a toxic equivalent might not be directly transferable to poisoning in human beings, and yet there is undoubtedly such a reasonably close relationship between the comparative fatal doses of similarly acting substances for animals and man as to make the results of decided value. In any case such a method would probably be more accurate and superior than one based on the statistics of human poisoning, for in that case the fatal dose is largely an approximation derived from amounts which are known to have killed and those which have caused severe poisoning only and not death. It probably would be more accurate also to determine the toxicity of similarly acting substances as compared with each other rather than to use any particular substance as the basis of the toxicity of all substances, and especially of those acting chiefly on entirely different structures. The substance used as a criterion of the toxicity of other related substances should be one that is commonly known and generally recognized as poisonous, and the figures obtained could then be expressed in terms of the particular poison with which the substance under investigation was compared. The result could then be recorded as the toxicity coefficient, analogous to the phenol coefficient for bactericidal values of disinfecting solutions.

Particularly in view of the problems such as have arisen in the study upon which this paper is based, it seemed desirable that some definite method should be established for determining the toxicity of different substances and of giving them a definite numerical relation to other toxic agents. It is accordingly proposed that such a

toxicity coefficient be established for groups of substances having, in general, a similar pharmacological action.

In determining the experimental procedure necessary to most accurately arrive at a proper valuation a number of factors need to be considered. Of first importance is the avenue by which the substance under inquiry shall be given, since the practical value of such toxicity experiments on animals depends on their applicability to man. On the surface it would appear that the method of introduction of drugs in solution by means of the stomach tube in cats, dogs, or rabbits would give the most valuable results from a practical standpoint, as poisoning in man, whether accidental, homicidal, or suicidal, is almost invariably following administration by the stomach, the volatile poisons being excepted. Experimentally, however, this method of giving drugs is very imperfect where quantitative results are desired, since many poisonous substances cause vomiting even more easily in certain of the animals available for experimental purposes than in man, thus making it difficult to determine accurately the least fatal dose. Further, also, even when vomiting does not occur the results are complicated by the varying degrees of shock which follow the introduction of irritant and corrosive substances. On this account the subcutaneous method would apparently give better results, and in all experiments with drugs having a similar action would ordinarily give results of practical value.

In this study of the relative toxicity of the disinfectant solutions, because of their resemblance and near chemical relation to phenol, phenol was used as the standard of comparison.

Parallel experiments were carried out in which phenol and a number of the disinfectant solutions were given, both by the stomach and subcutaneously, and it was found that the least fatal doses were approximately the same when given in a definite amount of the dilutent. The initial symptoms on the part of the central nervous system appeared also about equally soon, whether the disinfectant was given by the stomach or subcutaneously. Thus a cat ♂ weighing 1,840 grams was given by the stomach at 11.35 a. m. 0.730 gram pure phenol diluted to 50 c. c. with tap water. At 11.40 the cat showed marked trembling and at 11.45 was lying on its side, apparently very ill. These symptoms continued during the day and death occurred during the night. A cat ♂ weighing 1,690 grams was given subcutaneously at 2.30 p. m. 0.675 gram phenol diluted to 5 c. c. with tap water. At 2.33 there was marked trembling, and at 2.38 the cat was lying on its side. Death occurred during the night. The same relative dose per gram of body weight was given to guinea pigs also, and the symptoms appeared almost equally soon, whether the drug had been given by stomach or subcutaneously. Mice after subcutaneous injections of fatal doses showed trembling within two to

five minutes after injection. In all three animals the doses were approximately the same, namely, for cats 0.0004 gram, for guinea pigs 0.0005 gram, and for mice 0.00045 gram per gram of body weight.

Dogs, cats, guinea pigs, and white mice were considered in determining what animal should be chosen for the toxicity coefficient work. Mice were finally chosen on account of the greater ease with which they are handled and cared for. Of importance also is the fact that they thrive and multiply with little care and are not only cheaper than other suitable animals but also are much more economically fed.

The question of the time limits for such a test was gone over carefully before a 24-hour limit was decided upon. At first a shorter period of time seemed desirable, especially in order to hasten the determinations, but it was found, although the mice were made acutely ill within a short time after the injection had been made, that absorption was often slow and the acute symptoms continued over many hours. An occasional mouse was apparently still acutely ill after 24 hours, but most mice had either recovered or died within this time, and on these grounds the 24-hour limit was chosen as the period of observation.

From the above considerations the following procedure is proposed as a method of determining the toxicity coefficient of phenol-like substances:

The animal upon which the substance in question is to be tested shall be the white mouse of not less than 15 nor more than 30 grams weight. The dose is to be calculated per gram of body weight and should when diluted equal between 0.03 and 0.04 c. c. per gram weight; that is, 0.6 to 0.8 c. c. for a 20-gram mouse. The dilutent is to be distilled water and primary dilutions are to be made of such strength that the dose is easily measured with a 1 c. c. pipette graduated in hundredths. This is most easily accomplished by the use of the substance in greater concentration than that required to kill in the above volume dose. After the required dose of the diluted disinfectant has been estimated it is measured into a suitable dish and is then diluted further to the required volume by adding water in sufficient quantity. A series of mice are then to be injected with varying amounts of the substance until the least fatal dose is determined, the mice being kept under observation for a period of 24 hours unless death results in a shorter time.

Mice of the same lot are similarly injected with pure phenol properly diluted to make the measurement of the dose easy and then further diluted in a small dish to equal a volume dose of 0.03 to 0.04 c. c. per gram of body weight and the least fatal dose determined as above. The dose thus obtained is considered unity and the least fatal dose of the substance in question is estimated in per cent of this, as is illustrated in the table following:

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Disinfectant A	21.12	0.0012	Survived	
	20.64	0.0016	do	
	18.32	0.0018	Lethal	10 30
	19.06	0.0020	do	2 15
Phenol	18.46	0.00035	Survived	
	20.10	0.00040	do	
	19.28	0.00045	Lethal	1 15
	18.90	0.00050	do	0 25

The least fatal dose of disinfectant A was estimated to be 0.0018; that of phenol 0.00045. The phenol toxicity coefficient of disinfectant A therefore is, according to the proportion $4.5 : 18 :: x : 100$, 25 per cent.

The determination of the toxicity coefficient by the method outlined above is a part and a continuation of the work done by Passed Asst. Surg. T. B. McClintic, in estimating the phenol coefficient of a number of commercial disinfectants, and reported by him in Part II of Bulletin 82, of the Hygienic Laboratory Series in a paper entitled, "The Determination of the Phenol Coefficient of Some Commercial Disinfectants." As such the present paper deals in a large part with the same preparations reported on in the above bulletin which for the most part were purchased in the open market; a few were submitted as samples in response to bids for disinfectants for use in the Treasury Department and a few others were submitted to this laboratory by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in order that their toxicity might be determined. Most of these samples were obtained in original packages under the label of the manufacturer, although it must be specifically understood that since many of these samples were obtained in 1910 and 1911 the labels as appended in the following tables may no longer be duplicates of those now used by the various manufacturers. It is to be understood also that the substance then sold under a given name may have since then been changed in composition so that the specific toxicity determinations in this report may no longer be correct for the substance in question as it now appears in commerce.

It should be understood further that this publication is in no sense an attempt to compare one disinfectant solution with another excepting as such comparisons become inevitable but rather an attempt to establish a method for making toxicity determinations of commercial disinfectant solutions as a general class out of which has grown the necessity of examining a large number of commercial products in order to show the applicability of the specific method to this class of compounds and also to show, as will be pointed out later, that the method used is reasonably accurate.

The disinfectants submitted under label will be reported in alphabetical order, those examined and reported upon by McClintic in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 82 being designated by an asterisk.

The determination of the toxicity coefficient of some 50 preparations is outlined in the following tables:

BACTEROL.*

Manufactured by Bruno Grosche & Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Deodorant, antisepticum, disinfectant. A saponaceous solution containing 50 per cent Meta and Para cresol, guaranteed free from paraffin."

TABLE 1.—*Bacterol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol[1]	22.36	0.00035	Survived	24 0
	24.17	0.00040	do	24 0
	24.70	0.00045	Lethal	2 20
	21.95	0.000475	do	1 50
Bacterol	25.30	0.0008	Survived	24 0
	28.75	0.0010	Lethal	8 0
	24.50	0.0014	do	0 50

[1] The toxicity of phenol was determined for the two different lots of mice used in the following tests and found to be the same for each, namely 0.00045 gram per gram of body weight. The toxicity of phenol on that account will not be introduced into the other tables which follow except in one or two cases where mice of other lots were used. Although it is not to be understood that all lots of mice would show this uniformity to toxic doses of phenol, the lethal dose varying from about 0.00038 to 0.00050 in my experience, a variation possibly depending on the purity of the phenol, the time of year, and the diet and general health of particular lots of mice.

Coefficient $4.5 : 10 :: x : 100 = 45$ per cent.

BENETOL.*

Manufactured by the Northern Chemical Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

Labeled: "Powerful antiseptic, germicide, disinfectant, and deodorant."

"Germicidal power much greater than carbolic acid or cresylic acid preparations, yet tablespoonful may be taken internally without poisonous effect. Does not corrode the tissue and has no effect on instruments. Stimulates granulation; noncoagulant of albumin. Chemically permanent."

TABLE 2.—*Benetol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	20.55	0.0004	Survived	24 0
	18.36	0.00045	do	24 0
	19.75	0.0005	Lethal	1 45
	21.60	0.0006	do	1 20
Benetol	20.35	0.0010	Survived	24 0
	19.90	0.0013	do	24 0
	19.46	0.0015	Lethal	4 45
	22.15	0.0016	do	5 0
	21.44	0.0019	do	2 0

Coefficient $5 : 15 :: x : 100 = 33$ per cent.

CABOT'S SULPHO-NAPTHOL.*

Manufactured by the Sulpho-Napthol Co., Boston, Mass.

Labeled: "Antiseptic.—For cuts, bruises, burns, sores, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Foot bath, one tablespoonful to a foot tub of water.

"*Detergent.*—For floors, woodwork, sinks, and all ordinary cleansing about the house, one tablespoonful to a pail of water. Should be used in water to clean everything for which water is employed.

"*Insecticide.*—Destroys lice and fleas on domestic animals and poultry and all insects that infest vegetation. Cures mange, gapes, chicken cholera, etc. Makes the coat and skin clean and healthy. Rids the house of cockroaches, water and buffalo bugs.

"*Disinfectant and bactericide.*—Destroys all putrefaction, the bacteria of all infectious disease and all odors emanating from any source or cause. Effectual and safe to use anywhere.

"Nonpoisonous. Noncorrosive."

TABLE 3.—*Cabot's Sulpho-Napthol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Cabot's Sulpho-Napthol	20.25	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	18.95	0.0035	do	24 0
	18.15	0.0040	Lethal	6 0
	19.14	0.0050	do	2 45

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 40 : : x : 100=11 per cent.

CARBOLENE.*

Manufactured by the P. M. Frank Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Cleanser, disinfectant, antiseptic.

"Carbolene is the most powerful disinfectant known. To purify any room or part of building, use 1 part to 100 parts of water. For any skin disease 'tis as good for man as for beast. For washing hands, face, or for the bath, use 1 part to 100 parts of soft water."

TABLE 4.—*Carbolene.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Carbolene	26.10	0.0018	Survived	24 0
	21.20	0.0026	do	24 0
	22.85	0.0040	Lethal	17 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 40 : : x : 100=11 per cent.

CARBOLOZONE DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the Antozone Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "The most powerful coal-tar product and agent that neutralizes the cause of infection on the market.

"A harmless substitute for carbolic acid. Being nonpoisonous and noncorrosive.

"It is a most powerful disinfectant, embodying the active principles of coal tar and essential oils, though being free from the poisonous activities of carbolic preparations.

"Carbolozone disinfectant is soluble in water and can be diluted from 1 to 100 parts according to the density of the odor to be destroyed.

"Carbolozone disinfectant after being properly diluted will become a milky solution, which will be found not only marvelous but a very economical disinfectant."

TABLE 5.—*Carbolozone disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Carbolozone	18.47	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	23.17	0.0050	do	24 0
	22.98	0.0070	Lethal	18 45
	20.30	0.0080	do	7 45

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 70 : : x : 100=6.4 per cent.

CAR-SUL.*

Manufactured by the Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Labeled: "Antiseptic—Disinfectant. Prevents disease, Germacide, Vermicide, Insecticide, Deodorant. Nonpoisonous, nonexplosive, nonirritant. Economical. Car-Sul is cheapest and most efficient for public buildings, jails, hospitals, schoolhouses, depots, packing houses, flats, private houses, stables, on live stock, and when an antiseptic disinfectant is needed."

TABLE 6.—*Car-Sul.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Car-Sul	17.67	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	24.30	0.0028	Lethal	14 0
	24.55	0.0032	do	3 15

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 28 : : x : 100=16 per cent.

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Guaranteed to be 5 to 6 times stronger bacteriologically than carbolic-acid crystals when tested against a vigorous culture of B. typhosus.

"In preventing communicable diseases and stopping the spread of contagion and infection, such as smallpox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, chicken pox, consumption, cholera, plague, yellow fever, malarial fever, hookworm disease, erysipelas, skin diseases, cancer, pneumonia, influenza, sore eyes, sore throat, mumps, bronchitis, whooping cough, chloro-naptholeum used systematically, according to directions, insures safety and sharp, definite results, inasmuch as it is many times stronger, bacteriologically, than other preparations, as shown by the carbolic-acid coefficiency stated on label, package, and bill."

TABLE 7.—*Chloro-naptholeum.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	24
Chloro-naptholeum	20.95	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	17.65	0.0024	do	24 0
	17.77	0.0028	Lethal	20 0
	18.06	0.0032	do	11 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5: 28 :: x: 100=16 per cent.

CRE-BOL-YOU.

Manufactured by the Bullen Chemical Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Labeled: "Cre-bol-you—indorsed by physicians, rather than the poisonous and dangerous carbolic acid, owing to its safeness and better results. Cre-bol-you has no equal. The newest and most powerful coal-tar product, disinfectant, germicide, antiseptic and deodorizer in existence. Good for man or beast. Harmless and effective. Safe in the hands of the most timid person. Cre-bol-you, soluble in water, destroys all organic impurities and corrects foul air."

TABLE 8.—*Cre-bol-you.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Cre-bol-you	16.23	0.0030	Survived	24 0
	18.45	0.0040	do	24 0
	16.00	0.0050	Lethal	13 0

[1] Notes, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 50 :: x : 100=9 per cent.

CREO-CARBOLINE DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the Frederick Disinfectant Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Labeled: "A nonpoisonous germ killer and deodorizer.

"Purifies and prevents disease.

"A household necessity for man or beast.

"Rids houses, animals, fowls of disease and insects."

TABLE 9.—*Creo-carboline.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Creo-carboline	27.25	0.0012	Survived	24 0
	28.16	0.0015	Lethal	8 0
	21.30	0.0018	do	0 45
	25.11	0.0026	do	0 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 15 :: x : 100=30 per cent.

CREOLA DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the Chemo Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Labeled: "The most powerful deodorizer, disinfectant, and germicide. Destroys all germs and bacteria. Overcomes all objectionable odors. Soluble in water. For use in hotels, office buildings, clubs, hospitals, courthouses, jails, penitentiaries, etc., and wherever a disinfectant is required."

TABLE 10.—*Creola disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Creola	18.90	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	19.00	0.0030	Lethal	[2]27 0
	22.10	0.0035	.....do.....	18 45
	20.86	0.0040	.....do.....	13 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

[2] With only occasional exception the survival or death of the animal was not noted after 24 hours and all toxic coefficients are estimated on deaths occurring within 24 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 35 :: x : 100=12.8 per cent.

CREOLIN-PEARSON.*

Manufactured by William Pearson and sold in the United States by Merck & Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Not poisonous.

"The ideal disinfectant, deodorant, and germ destroyer.

"Solutions of creolin are milky.

"Creolin-Pearson is many times stronger than any other household disinfectant. Two tablespoonfuls in a gallon of water make a strong disinfectant. The contents of this bottle (1 pint) will be sufficient for 16 gallons."

TABLE 11.—*Creolin-Pearson.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Creolin-Pearson	19.68	0.0015	Survived	24 0
	20.74	0.0024	.....do.....	24 0
	21.54	0.0025	Lethal	22 0
	19.27	0.0030	.....do.....	11 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 25 : : x : 100=18 per cent.

CREO-SUL.

Manufactured by the Worrell Manufacturing Co.

TABLE 12.—*Creo-Sul.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Creo-Sul	15.45	0.0025	Survived [2]	24 0
	15.49	0.0030	Lethal	21 0
	16.60	0.0040	.....do.....	23 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

[2] Lethal after 36 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 30 :: x : 100=15 per cent.

CRESOLEUM.*

Not an original package—no descriptive label.

TABLE 13.—*Cresoleum.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Cresoleum	27.75	0.0027	Survived	24 0
	24.18	0.0035	do	24 0
	24.26	0.0040	Lethal	7 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 40 :: x : 100=11 per cent.

CRESYLONE.

Manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Labeled: "Alcohol, 2 per cent. An efficient disinfectant, antiseptic, and germicide. This product contains 50 per cent cresylic acid and is miscible with water in all proportions."

TABLE 14.—*Cresylone.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Cresylone	16.52	0.0006	Survived	24 0
	15.80	0.0008	Lethal	1 20
	18.91	0.0010	do	6 0
	18.87	0.0012	do	0 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 8 :: x : 100=56 per cent.

DUSENBERRY'S LIQUID CREOLEUM.*

Manufactured by H. C. Dusenberry, New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "A perfect disinfectant and antiseptic. Has the odor of the pine tree. Safe, cheap, and convenient for household use.

"A coal-tar product, more effective than carbolic acid, but neither poisonous nor corrosive, and has a pleasant, healthful odor. Economical—1 part with 100 parts of water makes a powerful disinfectant, and turns the solution milk white.

"Leaves no stain; purifies the air and prevents the spread of contagious or infectious diseases. The best, cheapest, and most efficacious disinfectant in the market."

TABLE 15.—*Dusenberry's liquid creoleum.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Dusenberry's Liquid Creoleum	24.02	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	25.57	0.0040	do	24 0
	24.52	0.0050	Lethal	15 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 [illegible]=9 per cent.

GERMOL.*

Manufactured by the Germol Co., Chicago, Ill.
Labeled: "The best and cheapest cleanser, deodorizer, and disinfectant.
"Nonpoisonous.
"For general use in public buildings, hospitals, asylums, schools, jails, office buildings, police and railway stations, passenger coaches, tenements, breweries, cattle cars, morgues, livery stables, veterinary hospitals, kennels, horses, cattle, fowl, hothouses, florists' gardens, orchards, etc.
"For external use only."

TABLE 16.—*Germol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Germol	24.50	0.0018	Survived	24 0
	26.42	0.0024	do	24 0
	22.86	0.0028	Lethal	13 0
	24.95	0.0030	do	1 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 28 :: x : 100=16 per cent.

HYCOL.*

Manufactured by Pearsons Antiseptic Co. and sold by Merck & Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "Mix with water before using. The ideal disinfectant, deodorant, and germ destroyer. Solutions of Hycol are milky. Hycol is so strong that it should always be diluted before use. One-half to one tablespoonful in a gallon of water makes a strong disinfectant. The contents of this bottle (1 pint) will be sufficient for 40 to 50 gallons. Before using a solution shake or stir it well."

TABLE 17.—*Hycol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Hycol	16.40	0.0010	Survived	24 0
	17.90	0.0014	Lethal	23 0
	18.60	0.0016	do	14 0
	16.03	0.0020	do	3 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 14 :: x : 100=32 per cent.

HYGENO A.*

Manufactured by the Hygeno Disinfectant Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Labeled: "A powerful disinfectant for use about barns, sheds, kennels, poultry houses, pet-stock quarters, and for general disinfecting about the household.
"Use Hygeno A for the treatment of scab, mange, cuts, burns, ringworm, sores, galls, wounds, bruises.
"Makes healthy and thrifty stock. A positive prevention for hog cholera. Keeps the animals and poultry free from lice, mites, and fleas."

TABLE 18.—*Hygeno A.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Hygeno A	24.15	0.0018	Survived	24 0
	21.75	0.0022	do	24 0
	23.05	0.0026	Lethal	22 0
	22.19	0.0030	do	8 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 26 :: x : 100=17 per cent.

KREOTAS.*

Manufactured by the "Sanitas" Co. (Ltd.), New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "This preparation is a coal-tar disinfectant possessing strong germicidal properties. It is scientifically made, will not show any separation, and gives a perfect and white emulsion. For general use it should be diluted with from 50 to 100 parts of water."

TABLE 19.—*Kreotas.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Kreotas	20.66	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	19.78	0.0040	do	24 0
	22.92	0.0060	do	24 0
	23.03	0.0080	Lethal	14 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 80 :: x : 100 = 5.6 per cent.

KRESO.*

Manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Labeled: "(Combination of coal tar derivatives.)
"Noncorrosive and effective.
"A disinfectant, germicide and insecticide, purifier, and cleaner.
"Destroys the germs of disease, protects from contagion and infection of all kinds, destroys parasites, insects, and drives away flies, etc."

TABLE 20.—*Kreso.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Kreso	20.12	0.0012	Survived	24 0
	18.77	0.0016	do	24 0
	18.12	0.0020	Lethal	5 45
	20.14	0.0025	do	0 25

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 20 :: x : 100=22.5 per cent.

KRESOLIG.*

Manufactured by Z. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
Labeled: "(Compound solution cresol.)
"A sure disinfectant, nonpoisonous bactericide, and reliable antiseptic. Far better than carbolic acid, and soluble in water. Two per cent solution makes perfect disinfectant. One per cent solution for surgical use, for wounds, etc., and one-half per cent for ordinary disinfecting purposes."

TABLE 21.—*Kresolig.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Kresolig	17.18	0.0006	Survived	24 0
	22.98	0.0008	Lethal	7 45
	20.41	0.0010	do	0 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 8 :: x : 100=56 per cent.

KREOSOTA.*

Manufactured by the Potter Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Labeled: "Potter's perfect purifier. Nonpoisonous. Antiseptic and disinfectant. Cleanser, deodorizer, vermicide, and insecticide."

TABLE 22.—*Kreosota.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Kresota	25.26	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	24.64	0.0032	do	24 0
	18.54	0.0060	do	24 0
	21.67	0.0080	Lethal	3 15

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 80 :: x : 100=5.6 per cent.

KRETOL.*

Manufactured by the Kretol Co., Washington, D. C.
Labeled: "The standard disinfectant, antiseptic, germicide, insecticide, purifier, and cleanser—purifies everything. Nonpoisonous. Nonexplosive. Nonirritaing.
"Kretol is regularly supplied to the various departments of the United States Government and to the better class of private and public institutions and homes throughout the land.
"Because of its superior quality and the satisfactory results traced to its use, it is recognized as the standard by which all other disinfecting preparations are gauged.
"Kretol is 50 per cent more speedy and efficacious as a germ destroyer than carbolic-acid crystals, and is entirely free from the poisonous and dangerous elements of that chemical."

TABLE 23.—*Kretol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Kretol	16.40	0.0016	Survived	24 0
	15.90	0.0028	do	24 0
	15.35	0.0032	Lethal	9 45
	16.10	0.0036	do	3 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 32 :: x : 100=14 per cent.

LINCOLN DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, Ill.

Labeled: "Antiseptic, germicide, insecticide, deodorant.

"*Directions for use.*—Kitchen sinks and drains: Flush thoroughly once daily with a solution made by adding one tablespoonful of Lincoln disinfectant to one quart of water.

"Water-closets: Flush the pans night and morning with a solution made by adding two tablespoonfuls of Lincoln disinfectant to every gallon of water.

"Urinals: Brush out the bowls night and morning with Lincoln disinfectant, undiluted, and flush with water.

"Outdoor closets and cesspools: Mix four tablespoonfuls of Lincoln disinfectant in a bucket of water and sprinkle down each hole or pour into the cesspool."

TABLE 24.—*Lincoln disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Lincoln disinfectant	24.03	0.0018	Survived	24 0
	23.92	0.0026	Lethal	14 0
	25.29	0.0028	do	2 0

[1] Note, p. 14

Coefficient 4.5 : 26 :: x : 100=17 per cent.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS.*

U. S. Pharmacopœial compound cresol solution. Cresol 50 per cent.

TABLE 25.—*Liquor cresolis compositus.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Liquor cresolis compositus	23.40	0.0006	Survived	24 0
	19.17	0.0008	Lethal	5 0
	20.90	0.0010	do	2 30
	19.00	0.0016	do	2 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 8 :: x : 100=56 per cent.

LISAPOL.

Manufactured by the Harral Soap Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Lisapol. Liquor Cresolis Comp. U. S. P. (Improved formula * * *.) A liquid surgical and gynecological disinfectant and antiseptic soluble in water and superior to carbolic acid and creolin—Lisapol is a pure cresol product containing the highest percentage of cresylic acids possible in a soluble and free state, viz: about 50 per cent. It is a permanent preparation, nontoxic, makes a clear solution in water, is superior to carbolic acid and creolin as a bactericide, and is less poisonous than either. * * * (Under directions for use.) Lisapol must not be used in concentrated form."

TABLE 26.—*Lisapol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	.. ..
Lisapol	18.61	0.0007	Survived	24 0
	16.90	0.0009	Lethal	7 0
	20.45	0.0012	.....do.....	4 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 9 :: x : 100=50 per cent.

LYSOL.*

Manufactured by Schuelke & Mayr, Hamburg, and sold in the United States by Lehn & Fink, New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "A liquid disinfectant and antiseptic. Soluble in water, and superior to carbolic acid.

"Lysol (Lysolum purum), the latest antiseptic, is a pure cresol product containing the highest percentage of cresylic acid possible in a soluble and free state, viz, 50 per cent. It is a permanent preparation, makes a clear solution in water, is superior to carbolic acid as a bactericide, and less poisonous. For the disinfection of sick rooms, closets, laundries, and general household purposes a 2 per cent solution should be used."

TABLE 27.—*Lysol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	.....
Lysol	17.32	0.0006	Survived	24 0
	17.90	0.0008	.....do.....	24 0
	15.80	0.0010	Lethal	5 0
	17.11	0.0014	.....do.....	3 45

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 10 :: x : 100=45 per cent.

MILKOL.

Manufactured by the Sulpho-Napthol Co., Boston, Mass.

Labeled: "The high efficiency disinfectant. Disinfectant, Germicide. Non-poisonous, antiseptic, insecticide, noncorrosive."

TABLE 28.—*Milkol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Milkol	17.85	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	17.05	0.0035	do	24 0
	15.25	0.0040	Lethal	10 0
	15.65	0.0050	do	11 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 40 :: x : 100=11 per cent.

NAPTHALENE DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by Leon Hirsh & Son, New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "A coal tar preparation free from the poisonous carbolic acid. It dissolves in all proportions of water, forming a milk-white emulsion and gives that pleasant odor of the pine tree. Makes an excellent antiseptic, and will kill all germ life, purify the air, and destroy all foul odors.

"Dilute with 50 to 100 parts of water as desired, and sprinkle freely.

"It is the cheapest and best disinfectant for hospitals, public buildings, water-closets, urinals, sinks, cesspools, garbage boxes, stables, kennels, cages, etc.

TABLE 29.—*Napthalene.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Naphthalene disinfectant	22.00	0.0026	Survived	24 0
	29.06	0.0032	do	24 0
	25.22	0.0040	do	24 0
	23.75	0.0050	do	24 0
	22.18	0.0060	Lethal	7 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 60 :: x : 100=7.5 per cent.

NAPHTHOL PHENOLINE.

Manufactured by the Corbin Disinfecting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TABLE 30.—*Naphthol phenoline.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Naphthol phenoline	27.26	0.0024	Survived	24 0
	30.28	0.0040	do	24 0
	21.50	0.0060	do	24 0
	22.10	0.0070	Lethal	15 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 70 :: x : 100=6.4 per cent.

NONCARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

Manufactured by the Harral Soap Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "(Saponified coal tar creosote oils.) Disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide. Less poisonous than carbolic acid."

TABLE 31.—*Noncarbolic disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Noncarbolic disinfectant	18.00	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	18.50	0.0050	do.[2]	24 0
	20.39	0.0060	Lethal	12 45

[1] Note, p. 14

[2] Lethal after 30 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 60 :: x : 100=7.5 per cent.

PHENOCO DISINFECTING FLUID.*

Phenoco was formerly known as Hyco Disinfecting Fluid, under which name this sample was purchased.
Manufactured by the West Disinfecting Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "Soluble in water in all proportions. Guaranteed carbolic coefficient 17 when tested against B. typhosus by the Rideal-Walker method. This fluid is the most powerful germicide and bactericide known, and has a guaranteed minimum carbolic acid coefficient of 17 when tested by the Rideal-Walker method against active typhoid germs. It is therefore from 17 to 40 times as powerful as pure carbolic acid according to the disease organisms against which it is used, and is invaluable for destroying germs of all infectious diseases. One part of Hyco to 400 parts of water will equal, bacteriologically, a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid. Specifically recommended for hospitals, sanitary authorities, public institutions, municipalities, railroads, sick rooms, etc. Although such a powerful germicide and bactericide, this fluid has little or no effect on the hands in its diluted form, and has a relative toxicity coefficient of 13; that is to say, a solution of Hyco fluid doing the same disinfecting work would be 13 times less poisonous than carbolic acid. Noncorrosive, guaranteed free from mercury, and will not injure clothes, blankets, sheets, etc. The most powerful germicide known."

TABLE 32.—*Phenoco disinfecting fluid.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	19.54	0.00025	Survived	24 0
	19.10	0.00030	do	24 0
	16.80	0.00035	Lethal	4 35
	16.63	0.00040	do	2 0
	16.58	0.00050	do	
Phenoco	17.25	0.0008	Survived	24 0
	20.50	0.0010	do	24 0
	16.18	0.0011	Lethal	18 0
	16.40	0.0013	do	9 45

Coefficient 3.5 : 11 :: x : 100=32 per cent.

PHENOSOTE.*

Manufactured by the Red Cross Hygienic Co., Chicago, Ill.
Labeled: "Disinfectant."

TABLE 33.—*Phenosote.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Phenosote	22.73	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	19.92	0.0024	Lethal	10 0
	20.83	0.0024	do	13 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 24 :: x : 100=19 per cent.

PHENOL DISINFECTANT AND CLEANSING LIQUID.*

Manufactured by the American Aromatic Disinfector Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Labeled: "A combination of several disinfectants and antiseptics. A powerful disinfectant. An agreeable antiseptic. A refreshing deodorizer. An unequaled insecticide. A superior veterinary reagent. An effective sheep dip. Phenol cleansing liquid is entirely soluble in water and can not be too highly recommended for use around the home."

TABLE 34.—*Phenol disinfectant and cleansing liquid.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Phenol disinfectant	28.32	0.0026	Survived	24 0
	22.40	0.0040	do	24 0
	21.86	0.0050	do	24 0
	26.85	0.0060	Lethal	13 0

[1] Note p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 60 :: x : 100=7.5 per cent.

PHENOL SODIQUE.*

Manufactured by Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa.
Labeled: "Nonpoisonous, antiseptic, disinfectant, astringent, hemostatic, and local anesthetic, all in one."

TABLE 35.—*Phenol sodique.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Phenol sodique	22.13	0.0048	Survived	24 0
	20.08	0.0060	do	24 0
	24.95	0.0060	do	24 0
	21.64	0.0100	Lethal	7 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 :100 :: x : 100=4.5 per cent.

PHINOTAS DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by the Phinotas Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "Antiseptic and germicide. A nonpoisonous phenol product. Soluble in water in any proportion."

TABLE 36.—*Phinotas disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Phinotas	21.32	0.0080	Survived	24 0
	17.90	0.0040	do.[2]	24 0
	19.46	0.0050	Lethal	22 0

[1] Note, p. 14. [2] Lethal after 31 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 50 :: x : 100 = 9 per cent.

PI-NE-X.

Manufactured by the Bullen Chemical Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Labeled: "The most powerful disinfectant, germicide, antiseptic, and deodorizer known to medical science. Harmless and effective. Will prove itself an efficient disinfectant and a positive and permanent deodorizer."

TABLE 37.—*Pi-ne-x.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Pi-ne-x	18.95	0.0030	Survived	24 0
	18.70	0.0040	do.[2]	24 0
	17.32	0.0045	Lethal	20 0
	16.83	0.0050	do	16 0

[1] Note, p. 14. [2] Lethal after 25 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 45 :: x : 100 = 10 per cent.

PINO-LYPTOL.*

Manufactured by the Pino-Lyptol Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "Has the odor of the pine forests. Prepared from the pine and Australian eucalyptus, by a special process, producing nature's disinfectant. It is thoroughly germicidal in its action, nonpoisonous, and does not stain. It renders the atmosphere perfectly free from all disagreeable odors."

TABLE 38.—*Pinol-lyptol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Pino-lyptol	No record.	0.0140	do	

[1] Note, p. 14.

Approximate coefficient 4.5 : 140 :: x : 100 = 3.2 per cent.

PYXOL.

Manufacturer's name not given.
Labeled: "The nontoxic bactericide. Guaranteed Rideal-Walker coefficient—20."

TABLE 39.—*Pyxol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Pyxol	18.30	0.0012	Survived	24 0
	17.35	0.0014	do	24 0
	19.42	0.0016	Lethal	15 0
	20.83	0.0016	do	9 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 16 :: x : 100=28 per cent.

R. R. ROGERS DISINFECTANT.*

Manufactured by R. R. Rogers Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Labeled: "It is a clear, dark-red liquid, has a light, clean odor, dissolves to an almost clear solution in water. It is a very concentrated disinfectant and is 2 to 5 times as efficient as the average of all disinfectants and sheep dips made in the country. It has the least odor of any carbolic disinfectant.

"*Uses.*—For washing or spraying floors, walls, sinks, basins, toilets, urinals, garbage cans, etc., in private dwellings, public buildings, railway cars, steamships, ferry boats, kitchens, bathrooms, stables, kennels, schools, hotels, colleges, hospitals, cellars, basements, or wherever putrefaction, fermentation, decay, or molding occurs.

"For washing and disinfecting linen, towels, sheets, clothes, cuspidors, bites, stings, whether on man or animals.

"For killing ticks, lice, fleas, flies, borers, mosquitoes, gnats, etc., on cows, horses, hogs, sheep, fowls.

"For mange and many other skin diseases on animals and for dandruff in the hair of man."

TABLE 40.—*R. R. Rogers disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Rogers disinfectant	18.40	0.0006	Survived	1 45
	16.08	0.0008	Lethal	24 0
	16.52	0.0012	do	3 30
	16.32	0.0016	do	0 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 8 :: x : 100=56 per cent.

RUDISCH'S CREOLOL.*

Manufactured by the White Tar Co., New York, N. Y.
Labeled: "Not poisonous in solution. Prepared from refined coal tar creosote oil, so as to render it soluble in water, forming a milky-white substance. Disinfectant, antiseptic, deodorant. Creolol has the power to destroy microbes and other pestiferous germs, even when diluted with about 50 parts of water. Sores, wounds, fistulas, internal washes, insect bites, infected parts, contagion, receptacles of all kinds, for sputa, excrements, etc., should be treated with creolol."

TABLE 41.—*Rudisch's creolol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Rudisch's creolol	28.24	0.0026	Survived	24 0
	20.14	0.0030	do	24 0
	27.28	0.0034	Lethal	15 0
	19.35	0.0040	do	0 40

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 34 :: x : 100=13 per cent.

SANAX.

Manufactured by Sharpe and Dohme, Baltimore, Md.

Labeled: "Disinfecting fluid. Sanax has five times the germicidal efficiency of pure carbolic acid crystals as measured by the Rideal-Walker test and contains approximately, Phenols, 17 per cent; hydrocarbon oils, 60 per cent; emulsifying base, 23 per cent. An effective, economical, standardized disinfectant and deodorant for general domestic, public, farm, and other hygienic purposes. FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

TABLE 42.—*Sanax.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Sanax	18.02	0.0014	Survived	24 0
	19.18	0.0016	do	24 0
	15.98	0.0020	Lethal	13 0
	15.68	0.0030	do	3 10

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 20 :: x : 100=22 per cent.

SAPONIFIED CRESOL.*

Manufactured by the Sanitation & Supply Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "(Containing a high per centage of coal-tar derivatives.) A disinfectant, insecticide, and cleanser. This solution will destroy germs of disease if used in a dilution of 1 to 100 (1 cupful to pail of water).

"For public buildings, hospitals, railroad stations, cars, stables, and kennels this solution should be applied freely, diluted as above. It destroys germs, kills insects, and drives away flies."

TABLE 43.—*Saponified cresol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Saponified cresol	19.48	0.0040	Survived	24 0
	23.20	0.0060	do	24 0
	21.06	0.0070	Lethal	13 0
	21.92	0.0080	do	4 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 70 :: x : 100=6.4 per cent.

TAROLA.*

Manufactured by the Barrett Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Labeled: "A coal-tar creosote animal wash and disinfecting fluid.

'Tarola is a very concentrated form and must always be mixed with from 10 to 100 parts of water before using. In mixing, use soft or rain water when possible. If very hard water must be used, dissolve a small quantity of washing soda in it before Tarola is added. Always mix thoroughly."

TABLE 44.—*Tarola.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Tarola	18.52	0.0025	Survived	24 0
	22.71	0.0028	do.[2]	24 0
	22.16	0.0028	Lethal	10 0
	17.45	0.0032	do	0 30

[1] Note, p. 14. [2] Lethal after 27 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 28 :: x : 100=16 per cent.

TRIKRESOL.*

Manufactured by E. Schering, Berlin, and sold in the United States by Schering & Glatz, New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "The standard antiseptic for surgical use and instrument sterilization of uniform 100 per cent strength and absolute purity.

"It possesses three times the disinfectant value of carbolic acid, is only one-third as toxic, retains its bactericide power in the presence of albumins, does not attack or blacken instruments, and is more economic in use than carbolic acid.

"Trikresol is free from the disadvantages of the turbid lysol and creolin, which are products of an inconstant constitution only rendered soluble by the addition of other substances. Such preparations contain only 50 per cent or less of raw cresole."

TABLE 45.—*Trikresol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m.*
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Trikresol	30.90	0.0004	Survived	24 0
	19.92	0.0005	Lethal	4 0
	17.65	0.0006	do	4 30
	22.37	0.0008	do	3 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 5 :: x : 100=90 per cent.

VICTOR SANITARY FLUID.

Shoemaker & Busch, distributors, Philadelphia, Pa.

Labeled: "Hydrocarbons 55 per cent, phenol 15 per cent. Suitable for a wide variety of uses in open public places, such as public halls, railway stations, cars, boats and vessels and particularly the toilet rooms in such places, also for sprinkling streets and courtyards. * * * This preparation is much more effective than carbolic acid, and while it can not be swallowed with impunity, its poisonous activity is so small in comparison that it is handled with practical safety."

TABLE 46.—*Victor sanitary fluid.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Victory sanitary fluid	21.00	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	23.60	0.0025	do	24 0
	19.10	0.0030	do	24 0
	17.20	0.0035	Lethal	16 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 35 :: x : 100=13 per cent.

WESCOL DISINFECTANT.

Manufactured by the West Disinfecting Co., Washington, D. C.
Labled Hygienic phenol coefficiency of 15 to 16.

TABLE 47.—*Wescol disinfectant.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Wescol	22.03	0.0017	Survived	24 0
	21.49	0.0020	Lethal	6 0
	25.42	0.0024	do	1 30

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 20 :: x : 100=22 per cent.

ZENOLEUM.*

Manufactured by the Zenner Disinfectant Co., Detroit, Mich.
Labeled: "Nonpoisonous. Disinfectant, lice killer, animal dip, antiseptic, insecticide. For the home, farm, and stable. General disinfecting use: Make a solution of two tablespoonfuls of Zenoleum to each quart of water.

"For sick room: In contagious diseases suspend about the room well-spread cloths moistened with the above solution. Spray the room and wash the vessels in use. Allow bowls of Zenoleum to evaporate in the sick room, which will purify the atmosphere.

"Disinfectant: We can not suggest a better or cheaper disinfectant than Zenoleum. This preparation is convenient to handle and simply requires to be turned into cold water and it is ready for use. One gallon of Zenoleum will make 100 gallons of disinfectant."

TABLE 48.—*Zenoleum.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Zenoleum	18.75	0.0015	Survived	24 0
	15.14	0.0020	do	24 0
	19.44	0.0024	Lethal	14 0
	17.83	0.0023	do	6 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 24 :: x : 100=19 per cent.

ZODONE—NUMBER FOUR.*

Manufactured by the Rosenstock Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "Disinfectant, antiseptic, and germicide. The best coal-tar disinfectant. "Directions: For disinfecting stables, garbage vaults, and for washing floors and walls, dilute with any proportion of water, hot or cold, usually 100 parts. For cuts, wounds, scalds, scratches, poison ivy, poison oak, bites of insects, bathe the affected parts with a solution of Zodone, 1 part to 50 parts of water."

TABLE 49.—*Zodone—Number Four.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Zodone—number four	23.61	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	23.70	0.0040	do	24 0
	16.75	0.0052	Lethal	22 0
	15.73	0.0060	do	2 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

Coefficient 4.5 : 52 :: x : 100=8.6 per cent.

ZONOL.*

Manufactured by the Zonol Products Co., New York, N. Y.

Labeled: "The perfect household purifier. Kills germs. A germicide, disinfectant, deodorant, purifier, and cleanser for all household purposes. It purifies and frees from disease germs anything with which it comes in contact. Antiseptic and healing. Should be kept handy in case of accident. Perfectly safe and harmless to use at all times. Will not stain nor injure anything on which it is used. Is soluble in water in all proportions and makes hard water soft.

"Prevents the spread of disease. Makes home germ clean."

TABLE 50.—*Zonol.*

	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Phenol	(1)	0.00045	Lethal	
Zonol	20.26	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	20.85	0.0040	do	24 0
	17.78	0.0040	do[2]	24 0
	16.93	0.0045	Lethal	10 45
	16.70	0.0048	do	1 0

[1] Note, p. 14.

[2] Lethal after 45 hours.

Coefficient 4.5 : 45 :: x : 100=10 per cent.

In certain cases several different samples of those in the original packages were examined with results as follows:

TABLE 51.

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.
Carbolozone	5.6	5.6
Kretol	14.0	16.0
Phinotas	9.0	5.0
Pyxol	28.0	22.0
Tarola	14.0	16.0
Wescol	17.0	22.0

No positive explanation of the differences noted in the toxicity of the different samples is possible. It is not believed, however, that the method of examination is at fault, but rather that the composition of the samples differed at different times, a result which might easily occur unless the materials going into the manufacture of the preparations were standardized for each new lot it being required that a definite amount of the coal tar distillate should contain a given per cent of the various phenol compounds. I have no means of determining whether this is done or not, nor, if it is done, how accurately the assay of the materials is made.

So far as the accuracy of the method is concerned, there is considerable confirmatory evidence afforded by an analysis of some of the results shown in the above tables. In particular this is noted in the examination into the toxicity of seven different preparations, which according to the label or to the known formula contain cresol or cresylic acid in a definite amount. These preparations are Bacterol, 50 per cent meta and para cresol; Creolin Pearson (understood to contain 20 per cent cresols); Cresylone, 50 per cent cresylic acid; Lisapol, an improved formula of Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P., and therefore containing 50 per cent cresol; Liquor Cresolis Compositus, 50 per cent cresol; Lysol, 50 per cent cresol; and Trikresol, presumably containing 100 per cent cresol. In case the method of investigation were accurate, these should have toxicity coefficient values comparable with that obtained for cresol and phenol in some close proportion to the amount of cresol present. That such a supposition is borne out by the results already tabulated is apparent, although the theoretical estimations of toxicity are not in exact accord with the results of the tests on animals. This might be due to a failure to make observations with doses which would be exact instead of approximate equivalents. The general accuracy, however, to within 10 per cent or less is attested by the following table in which the percentage of cresol together with the toxicity coefficient of the substance is given.

TABLE 52.—*Cresol content and toxicity coefficient.*

Preparation	Per cent cresol.	Toxicity coefficient.	Per cent error.
Bacterol	50	45	5
Creolin Pearson	20	18	2
Cresylone	50	56	6
Kresolig	50	56	6
Liquor Cresolis Comp	50	56	6
Lisapol	50	50	0
Lysol	50	45	5
Trikresol	100	90	10
Average error			4.8

These results are confirmed also by the earlier experiments where similar results were obtained, although animals of different species were used, and where the avenue of administration varied. These facts taken together afford exceptionally strong evidence as to the accuracy of the results obtained in the entire series of experiments.

The toxicity coefficient was determined for 20 other disinfectants but as these were designated merely by a number, the results will not be given in detail. It is sufficient to say that these also closely compared in poisonous action with the toxicity values already obtained for the samples submitted in original packages and recorded in the foregoing tables. The range of toxicity was between 6 and 25 per cent.

In general, the symptoms of poisoning were the same for all animals and without reference to the disinfectant used. The symptoms resemble those occurring after poisoning with phenol, but present some points of dissimilarity in that the symptoms from the phenoloid group are slower to appear. This indicates somewhat slower absorption, a difference which is more apparent on subcutaneous injection than when the disinfectant is given by the stomach. The typical tremors of phenol poisoning are invariably present, but they are never so marked either in degree or duration and the animals die during the succeeding paralytic stage whereas with phenol convulsions often immediately precede death. The autopsies of animals dying as a result of the subcutaneous injection show no typical lesions, but it is noted in animals which recover that ulcers frequently develop at the site of the injection showing that destruction of tissue has taken place. In cats which have received a solution of the disinfectant by the stomach there frequently are evidences of extensive destruction of the gastric mucosa.

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATES.

In a discussion of the toxicity of the disinfectants of this series it was suggested that whatever toxic action was found could probably be ascribed to their phenol or cresol content, and if this proved to be so the chemical examination of these substances for phenol and cresols would give an accurate criterion of their toxicity. This in effect would state that the toxicity of the disinfectants would be due to the compounds distilling below 205° C., the upper limits for the vaporization of the cresols. As certain manufacturers had denied the presence of cresols and phenol in their compounds, which nevertheless were toxic, it seemed likely that other compounds of higher boiling point as the napthols and napthalene or others less known might account for the poisonous action of these disinfectants.

To determine this point two different samples of disinfectants were fractionally distilled according to the following procedures.

Disinfectant W. was distilled directly over a sand bath. About 175 c. c. of the tarry solution was placed in a suitably sized distilling flask (300 c. c. capacity) which was connected with a condensing tube leading into a receiving flask. The temperature was gradually raised to 195° C., at which temperature about 8 c. c. distilled over. This consisted mostly of water, but in addition there was about 2 c. c. of an oily substance which was later separated in a separatory funnel. The temperature was then slowly raised to 205° C. and a second fraction obtained; a third fraction was obtained from 205° to 215°; a fourth from 215° to 230°; a fifth from 230° to 245°; and a sixth from 245° to 265°.

Upon cooling that portion remaining in the flask solidified into a solid tar-like mass, and no further tests were made with it. The fractions obtained at the above temperatures were redistilled until the fourth fractionation had been made. As physical characteristics, all fractions had an oily appearance and possessed an odor resembling that of phenol together with an odor strongly suggestive of hydrogen sulphide. When freshly distilled all but the sixth fraction were nearly water clear, but all darkened on standing to a clear reddish brown color.

For the purpose of the toxicity experiments 1 c. c. of the distillates Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, were placed in 10 c. c. cylinders and to aid in solution 0.5 c. c. of a 1 per cent soap solution was added to each and then sufficient distilled water to make the total 10 c. c. or a 10 per cent solution. Preliminary injections showed that all of the distillates excepting No. 6 were decidedly toxic and further dilutions were made of distillates Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to 2½ per cent and of Nos. 4 and 5 to 5 per cent, so as to increase the accuracy with which the dose could be measured. No. 6 was not further diluted, as it appeared to be only slightly toxic.

These solutions were injected into mice as in the toxicity coefficient experiments, although no attempt was made to arrive at more than approximate results. These are given in the following table:

TABLE 53.—*Disinfectant W. distillates.*

Preparation.	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. *m*
Distillate No. 1—up to 195° C	23.42	0.0004	Survived	24 0
	24.30	0.0005	Lethal	20 0
	26.18	0.001	do	6 20
	30.90	0.0015	do	0 15
Distillate No. 2—195° to 205° C	23.46	0.0004	Survived	24 0
	19.34	0.0005	Lethal	5 40
	20.64	0.0007	do	5 30
	25.32	0.0010	do	2 15
	25.00	0.0015	do	0 50
	21.50	0.0020	do	0 15

TABLE 53.—*Disinfectant W. distillates*—Continued.

Preparation.	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Distillate No. 3—205° to 215° C.	18.96	0.0005	Survived	24 0
	19.14	0.0006	Lethal	11 30
	20.62	0.0009	do	1 30
	29.90	0.0012	do	4 40
	26.91	0.0015	do	3 15
	20.38	0.0020	do	3 15
Distillate No. 4—215° to 230° C.	27.00	0.0010	Survived	24 0
	20.65	0.0015	Lethal	11 0
	23.00	0.0020	do	7 15
Distillate No. 5—230° to 245° C.	26.50	0.0015	Survived	24 0
	21.82	0.0020	Lethal	11 15
Distillate No 6—245° to 260° C.	23.54	0.0020	Survived	24 0
	24.20	0.0030	do	24 0
	18.68	0.0040	do	24 0

It will thus be seen that the distillates obtained from disinfectant W. are toxic with the exception of distillate No. 6, which if toxic at all is only mildly so. The material obtained up to 215° C. was apparently as toxic or nearly as toxic as pure phenol and this was to be expected of the first two distillates, which probably represented phenol (No. 1 and cresols (No. 2). Distillate No 3, however, was nearly as toxic, while distillates No 4 and 5 grew gradually less toxic.

In a further attempt to determine whether the coal-tar products in this class of disinfectants distilling at a higher temperature than phenol and the cresols were to ic another disinfectant solution P. was likewise subjected to distillation. The temperature was gradually raised to 205° C. and the distillate at this temperature collected as the first fraction. This separated into two portions, one watery but somewhat opalescent from the fine droplets of the oily substance which made up the remainder. This distillate was cooled in ice to throw out as much of the oil and dissolved substances as possible and the watery portion was then separated in a separatory funnel. The temperature was then raised slowly to 215° C. and a second portion was obtained which, however, was free from water. A third portion was distilled over by raising the temperature slowly to 230° C. and a fourth by gradually increasing to 260° C. The four fractions thus obtained were then redistilled at the above temperatures until four fractionations had been made.

In a general way the physical characteristics of the fractions were the same as for disinfectant W. The odor resembling that of hydrogen sulphide apparent in W. was more pronounced in this sample. All fractions were water clear or of a pale amber color immediately after distillation, but darkened on standing. The fraction at 205° to 215° C. and that obtained at 215° to 230° C. both deposited crystals on cooling, but these were easily liquefied on applying gentle heat, in this respect differing from sample W.

For the purpose of the toxicity experiments 1 c. c. each of the four distillates was placed in a graduate cylinder and 0.5 c. c. of a 1 per cent soap solution was added to each and then sufficient distilled water to make each distillate a 10 per cent emulsion. These emulsions were then injected into mice and their approximate toxicity determined. The results of this series of experiments are given in the following table:

TABLE 54.—*Disinfectant P. distillates.*

Preparation.	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H.
Distillate No. 1—up to 205° C	17.26	0.0008	Survived	24
	16.37	0.0012	do	24
	20.72	0.0015	Lethal	22
	18.96	0.0020	do	13
Distillate No. 2—205° to 215° C	20.80	0.0008	Survived	24
	19.75	0.0010	do	24
	23.35	0.0012	Lethal	10
	21.08	0.0015	do	8
Distillate No. 3—215° to 230° C	16.62	0.0010	Survived	24
	17.50	0.0013	do	24
	20.68	0.0016	Lethal	19
	24.53	0.0020	do	13
Distillate No. 4—230° to 260° C	18.21	0.0015	Survived	24
	20.23	0.0020	Lethal	24
	27.78	0.0025	do	7

From this table it will be seen that the distillates from disinfectant P. are toxic just as in the case of disinfectant W. A difference is to be noted, however, in the fact that the distillates obtained from this disinfectant solution do not appear to be as actively poisonous as those obtained from disinfectant W. In making this comparison it should be noted also that these two disinfectants were of approximately the same toxicity before distillation. In explanation of this discrepancy it may be pointed out that the amount of distillate obtained from disinfectant P. is sufficiently greater than from disinfectant W. to account for the differences subsequent to distillation.

Distillates were also obtained from disinfectant P. by the use of steam distillation. A large amount of water with a strong phenol-like odor was obtained and in addition a considerable amount of an amber-colored oily substance. This was separated from the water and from whatever substances were dissolved in the water by means of a separatory funnel and then fractionally distilled, using a sand bath for heating. Four fractionations were made, dividing the fractions from each distillation, as follows: No. 1, up to 205° C; No. 2, 205° to 215° C; No. 3, 215° to 230° C; No. 4, 230° up to about 260°C. The lower fractions were water-clear oily substances; No. 3 was slightly amber and No. 4 was a dark brown. All possessed a phenol-like odor and had an odor also strongly suggestive of hydrogen sulphide. The fraction 205° to 215° and 215° to 230° C. both desposited crystals

on cooling, but these were easily liquefied by the use of heat, the crystals going again into solution at a temperature of about 50°. Because of the temperature at which these fractions distilled these crystals were very suggestive of an impure napthalene.

For the purpose of testing out the toxicity of these fractions the same procedure was used as for the distillates obtained from sample; 1 c. c. of each fraction was measured into a 10 c. c. cylinder and to this 0.5 c. c. of a 1 per cent soap solution and 8.5 c. c. distilled water were added to make a 10 per cent solution. The results of the toxicity tests are shown in the following table:

TABLE 54.—*Disinfectant P. distillates.*

Preparation.	Mouse weight.	Dose per gram body weight.	Result.	Time.
				H. m.
Distillate No. 1, up to 205° C.	19.43	0.0006	Survived	24 0
	18.06	0.0010	do	24 0
	23.02	0.0015	Lethal	15 30
Distillate No. 2, 205° to 215° C.	22.00	0.0008	Survived	24 0
	20.97	0.0010	Lethal	22 0
	21.88	0.0015	do	11 0
Distillate No. 3, 215° to 230° C.	18.47	0.0012	Survived	24 0
	17.33	0.0015	Lethal	15 0
	19.05	0.0020	do	7 45
Distillate No. 4, 230° to 260° C.	20.45	0.0015	Survived	24 0
	20.47	0.0020	Lethal	3 30

It is manifest from the above table that the steam distillates from disinfectant P. are toxic in about the same degree as those obtained using direct heat.

It is thus seen that the coal-tar disinfectants are not only poisonous but the distillates also have toxic properties, even those fractions with a boiling point considerably in excess of that of the cresols showing definite poisonous effects. These results were not entirely surprising in view of the general similarity of these substances to phenol, and the allegations of the manufacturers that their products are not poisonous, or, at least by inference, not toxic, are particularly interesting in view of the findings recorded in the above experiments. The facts are as follows:

Of the 80 disinfectants studied, 50 were in original packages and bore the label of the manufacturer or distributor. Twenty-three of these were labeled, either directly or by inference, as being not poisonous, as for example, "not toxic," "free from the poisonous carbolic acid," "a harmless substitute for carbolic acid," "safe," "safe in the hands of the most timid," etc. Several bear the statement "less poisonous than carbolic acid," and Trikresol is stated to be one-third as toxic as phenol. These so-called nonpoisonous disinfectants are grouped in the following table, which gives in general the statement of the label and the toxicity coefficient value for each.

TABLE 55.—*Disinfectants labeled nonpoisonous.*[1]

Disinfectant.	Toxicity label.[2]	Per cent toxicity compared with phenol at 100 per cent.
Tricresol	½ as poisonous	90
Kresolig	Nonpoisonous	56
Lysol	Less poisonous	45
Phenoco	½ phenol	32
Creocarboline	Nonpoisonous	28
Pyxol	Nontoxic	28
Zenoleum	Nonpoisonous	19
Creolin pearson	Not poisonous	18
Germol	Nonpoisonous	17
Chloro naphtholeum	Nonpoisonous and harmless	16
Car-sul	Nonpoisonous	16
Kretol	do	14
Rudisch's creolol	do	14
Milkol	do	11
Pi-ne-x	Harmless	11
Sulphonaphthol	Nonpoisonous	11
Zenol	Safe and harmless	10
Cre-bol-you	Harmless	9
Liquid creoleum	Safe, not poisonous	9
Kreosota	Nonpoisonous	5
Phinotas	do	5
Carbolozone	do	5

[1] Tricresol and phenoco are not labeled nonpoisonous but are said to be less poisonous by a considerable degree than they really are, hence they are included in the table.
[2] Label on samples, collected in 1910 and 1911.

It is apparent from the above table that all of the disinfectants labeled nonpoisonous or alleged to be harmless are in reality toxic, at least for mice, and experiments already given show also that they are poisonous to guinea pigs and cats in approximately the same degree. That the same relation exists for man is entirely probable, and certain statistics of human poisoning by compounds of this nature give confirmatory evidence of their inherent toxic nature. Because of a laxity in keeping accurate statistics of such cases it is probable, that the number of cases of poisoning and the agents responsible have been greatly underestimated. Blyth states that "it must be borne in mind that, with regard to statistics generally, the term 'carbolic acid' is not used by coroners, juries, or medical men in a strictly chemical sense, the term being made to include disinfecting fluids which are almost wholly composed of the cresols and contain scarcely any phenol." Neither the symptoms nor the pathological changes produced would enable one to distinguish, unless it be possibly in the lesser amount of corrosion after the disinfectant fluids not containing cabolic acid, between the poisoning of pure phenol and the higher homologues of phenol.

However, certain disinfectant fluids have been shown to produce poisoning. Thus, although lysol has only been on the market since 1889 and was at first reputed safe, it bids fair to rival cabolic acid in the number of its victims (Witthaus). Kirschberg[1] reports 24 cases

[1] Kirschberg, Aerztl. Sachverst. Ztg., 1906, XII, 85.

of suicide or attempted suicide in one division of the Berlin Charité in the two years 1904 to 1906; Scharpff [1] gives the record of 17 lysol cases treated in one hospital in 1908 and Witthaus [2] has collected the reports of 133 cases of lysol poisoning, of which 13 were by external application with 3 deaths; 11 cases following irrigation of the uterus with 5 deaths; 107 cases of internal administration, of which 23 were accidental,[3] with 7 deaths; 84 suicidal with 21 deaths, and 2 homicidal with 1 death. Creolin pearson is reported to have caused poisoning [4] and 12 cases of creolin poisoning are given in the literature, 9 of which were accidental with 1 death and 3 suicidal with 1 death. Kretol, although only of low toxicity, average coefficient value of 3 samples 14, was used in a case of attempted suicide, and although causing prostration with symptoms of carbolic-acid poisoning, death did not result. In this case the amount taken was estimated to be about two ounces and the woman was discharged from the hospital 48 hours later. It is to be noted that this is a fairly large dose of the substance in question, although it is reported that recovery has taken place after even larger amounts of carbolic acid, and accordingly it can not be said that such a dose would never result fatally.

From these cases of human poisoning it will be seen that lysol (coefficient 45), creolin pearson (coefficient 18), and kretol (coefficient 14) are certainly capable of producing toxic effects, and there is no reason to believe that they are the exceptions among the disinfectants of this general class.

It may be said in conclusion, therefore, that the coal-tar disinfectants of the phenoloid group are considerably less toxic than either phenol or the cresols, but they are not harmless, nonpoisonous substances, and on an average have a toxicity equal to from about 15 to 20 per cent phenol. Manufacturers and retailers accordingly should be required to revise present labels and to designate such products as toxic by the use of suitable poison labels. Until this is done physicians and health officials who recommend disinfectant solutions should warn the general public of the danger of such solutions and urge upon it greater care in the storage and use of substances of this nature than is now common practice.

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[1] Scharpff, Mitth. a. d. Hamb. Staatsanst., 1909, IX, 155.

[2] Witthaus and Becker, Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 1911, vol. 4, p. 1187.

[3] It is interesting in this connection to note that several manufacturers after having the toxicity of their products pointed out state that the nonpoisonous label indicates, though there is nothing on the label to support the statement, that their products are nonpoisonous in such dilutions as are used for disinfecting purposes and at any rate would never be taken internally and so could not produce poisoning.

[4] Deutsch. med. Wchnschr., 1895, XXI, 680; Berl. klin. Wchnschr., 1889, XXVI, 709; Therap. Monatsh., 1888, II, 573.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY BULLETINS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Hygienic Laboratory was established in New York, at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, August, 1887. It was transferred to Washington, with quarters in the Butler Building, June 11, 1891, and a new laboratory building, located in Washington, was authorized by act of Congress March 3, 1901.

The following *bulletins* [Bulls. Nos. 1–7, 1900 to 1902, Hyg. Lab., U. S. Mar.-Hosp. Serv., Wash.] have been issued:

*No. 1.—Preliminary note on the viability of the *Bacillus pestis*. By M. J. Rosenau.

No. 2.—Formalin disinfection of baggage without apparatus. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 3.—Sulphur dioxid as a germicidal agent. By H. D. Geddings.

*No. 4.—Viability of the *Bacillus pestis*. By M. J. Rosenau.

No. 5.—An investigation of a pathogenic microbe (*B. typhi murium* Danyz) applied to the destruction of rats. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 6.—Disinfection against mosquitoes with formaldehyde and sulphur dioxid. By M. J. Rosenau.

†No. 7.—Laboratory technique: Ring test for indol, by S. B. Grubbs and Edward Francis; Collodium sacs, by S. B. Grubbs and Edward Francis; Microphotography with simple apparatus, by H. B. Parker.

By act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the name of the "United States Marine-Hospital Service" was changed to the "Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and three new divisions were added to the Hygienic Laboratory.

Since the change of name of the service the bulletins of the Hygienic Laboratory have been continued in the same numerical order, as follows:

*No. 8.—Laboratory course in pathology and bacteriology. By M. J. Rosenau. (Revised edition, March, 1904.)

†No. 9.—Presence of tetanus in commercial gelatin. By John F. Anderson.

*No. 10.—Report upon the prevalence and geographic distribution of hookworm disease (uncinariasis or anchylostomiasis) in the United States. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 11.—An experimental investigation of *Trypanosoma lewisi*. By Edward Francis.

*No. 12.—The bacteriological impurities of vaccine virus; an experimental study. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 13.—A statistical study of the intestinal parasites of 500 white male patients at the United States Government Hospital for the Insane; by Philip E. Garrison, Brayton H. Ransom, and Earle C. Stevenson. A parasitic roundworm (*Agamomermis culicis* n. g., n. sp.) in American mosquitoes (*Culex sollicitans*); by Ch. Wardell Stiles. The type species of the cestode genus *Hymenolepis;* by Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 14.—Spotted fever (tick fever) of the Rocky Mountains; a new disease. By John F. Anderson.

*No. 15.—Inefficiency of ferrous sulphate as an antiseptic and germicide. By Allan J. McLaughlin.

*No. 16.—The antiseptic and germicidal properties of glycerin. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 17.—Illustrated key to the trematode parasites of man. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 18.—An account of the tapeworms of the genus *Hymenolepis* parasitic in man, including reports of several new cases of the dwarf tapeworm (*H. nana*) in the United States. By Brayton H. Ransom.

*No. 19.—A method for inoculating animals with precise amounts. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 20.—A zoological investigation into the cause, transmission, and source of Rocky Mountain "spotted fever." By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

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*No. 22.—Chloride of zinc as a deodorant, antiseptic, and germicide. By T. B. McClintic.

*No. 23.—Changes in the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. Eighth Decennial Revision. By Reid Hunt and Murray Galt Motter.

No. 24.—The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature as applied to medicine. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

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†No. 31.—Variations in the peroxidase activity of the blood in health and disease. By Joseph H. Kastle and Harold L. Amoss.

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†No. 35.—Report on the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia. By M. J. Rosenau, L. L. Lumsden, and Joseph H. Kastle. (Including articles contributed by Ch. Wardell Stiles, Joseph Goldberger, and A. M. Stimson.)

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†No. 37.—Index-catalogue of medical and veterinary zoology. Subjects: Trematoda and trematode diseases. By Ch. Wardell Stiles and Albert Hassall.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
United States Public Health Service

HYGIENIC LABORATORY—BULLETIN No. 86
MAY, 1913

SEWAGE POLLUTION OF INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL WATERS

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SPREAD OF TYPHOID FEVER

IN THE MISSOURI RIVER FROM SIOUX CITY TO ITS MOUTH

by

ALLAN J. McLAUGHLIN

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

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SEWAGE POLLUTION OF INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL WATERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SPREAD OF TYPHOID FEVER.

INTRODUCTION.

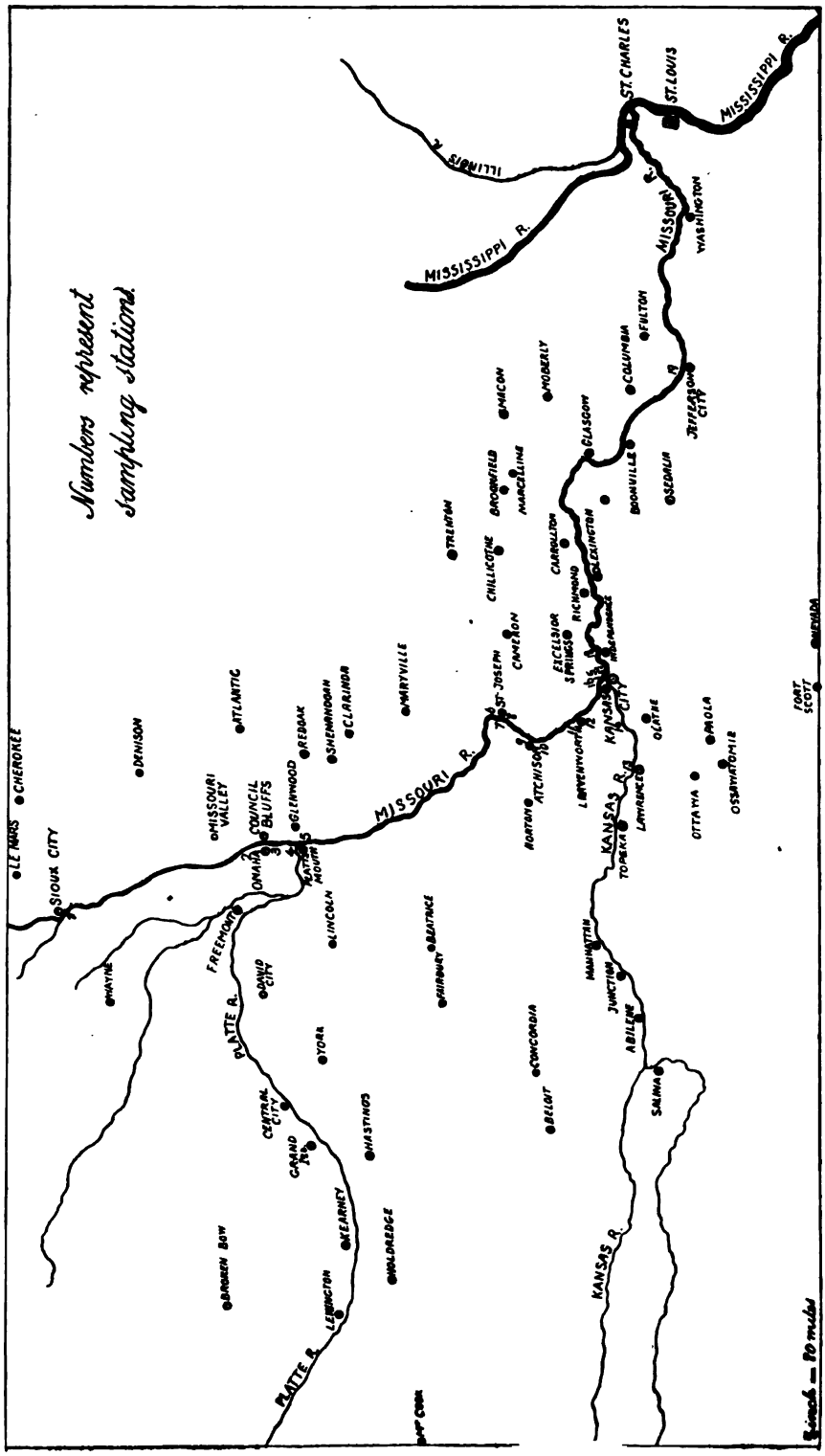
The disastrous results of sewage pollution of interstate and international water supplies have been fully discussed in former bulletins covering the drainage area of the Great Lakes. These bulletins further discussed the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever in the United States, the relation of typhoid fever to polluted water supplies, and the remedies which would be applicable to the correction of our sanitary defects. In order to avoid repetition, these and other subjects discussed in detail in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletins 77 and 83 are omitted here.

The study of the Missouri River was begun upon the request of Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the State Board of Health of Kansas. The sanitary authorities of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa had considered with apprehension the rapidly growing pollution of this great interstate waterway. Some effort was made to secure joint action by the States interested, and several meetings were held and resolutions passed. In 1911 the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, was requested to detail an officer to cooperate with a commission appointed by the governor of Kansas in a sanitary survey of the river. The writer was detailed, and began work in April, 1912.

It was deemed wise to attempt to secure the cooperation of various forces, State boards of health, State universities, and municipal boards of health. This was especially desirable because of the limitation of the Federal appropriations, which precluded any large expenditure of money by the Public Health Service.

The cooperation secured is evidence of the public-spirited attitude of the officials and their willingness to assist in such a work, even at considerable personal sacrifice. The demonstration that municipal, State, and Federal officers can work harmoniously is in itself an object lesson of value, showing what may be accomplished by such cooperation at a very low cost.

Obviously, the most important part of the river from the standpoint of sewage pollution was that portion from Sioux City to its mouth, and it was decided to confine these first studies to this part of the watershed.



MAP 1.—Watershed of the lower Missouri River showing sewered towns and sampling stations.

The cooperative plan outlined was as follows: First, a sanitary survey of the important cities and towns on the river; second, examinations of samples of the water of the river taken daily for a period of at least two months, the sampling points to be fixed above and below the principal sources of pollution and in the mouths of tributaries. In order that the results might have comparative value it was deemed wise to have the examinations made simultaneously over the entire area. The advisability of a long series was appreciated, but there were insuperable difficulties in the way of securing examinations for a longer period than two months. Inasmuch as a year's daily examinations were not feasible the months of June and July were selected. These months have certain advantages in the Missouri Valley, including a period of very high water with probably the maximum pollution, as evidenced by bacterial counts.

The following is a list of the laboratories, the names of the officials extending the courtesies of these laboratories, the names of the bacteriologists who did the work, and the points from which samples were taken:

Name of laboratory.	Sampling points.	Officials extending the courtesy.	Bacteriologist.
Bacteriological laboratory, Iowa State Board of Health, Iowa City, Iowa.	(1) Missouri River, Sioux City, Iowa, below city sewers.	Dr. G. H. Sumner, secretary State board of health; Prof. Henry Albert, director of laboratory.	Prof. Albert.
Laboratory of Omaha city department of health.	(2) Missouri River above city's sewers; (3) Missouri River below city's sewers.	Dr. Ralph W. Connell, commissioner of health.	Dr. Millard Langfeld.
University of Nebraska department of bacteriology.	(4) Missouri River at Plattsmouth; (5) Platte River at Plattsmouth.	Dr. E. Arthur Carr, secretary Nebraska State Board of Health; Prof. H. H. Waite, University of Nebraska.	Prof. Waite; Mr. John J. Putnam.
Laboratory of city of St. Joseph.	(6) Missouri River above city; (7) Missouri River below city; (8) Missouri River below packing plants.	Col. J. A. Corby, president board of health.	Dr. E. A. Logan.
Water and sewage laboratory, State board of health, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.	(9) Atchison, above city; (10) Atchison, below city; (11) Leavenworth, above city; (12) Leavenworth, below city; (13) Kansas River at Lawrence; (14) Kansas River at Bonner Springs; (15) Kansas River at Kansas City.	Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary State board of health.	Prof. Sherwood; Prof. Young; Miss Greenfield.
Laboratory department of health, city of Kansas City, Mo.	(16) Kansas River at Kansas City; (17) Missouri River above mouth of Kansas River; (18) Missouri River below Kansas City sewers; (19) Missouri River at Independence, Mo.	Dr. W. S. Wheeler, commissioner of health; Dr. H. Delamater, assistant commissioner of health.	Dr. J. R. Vanatta.
Bacteriological laboratory, Missouri State Board of Health.	(20) Missouri River at Jefferson City, Mo.	Dr. Ernest F. Robinson, president State board of health; Dr. Frank B. Hiller, secretary State board of health.	Dr. Murray C. Stone.

In the collection and shipping of samples other public-spirited individuals assisted very greatly. Each laboratory received and examined daily samples from one or more sampling points.

Dr. Delamater furnished the containers and supervised the collection of samples at Kansas City, Mo. The State Board of Health of Kansas furnished containers for the collection of samples at Lawrence, Bonner Springs, Kansas City, Kans., Leavenworth, and Atchison, and the collection and shipment of samples were supervised by the local officials. The interest and cooperation, involving personal sacrifice, evidenced by Dr. McKee, of Leavenworth, Kans., and Dr. F. L. Cook, of Independence, Mo., were especially noteworthy. Dr. Murray C. Stone collected the samples at Jefferson City, Mo. The collection of samples at St. Joseph, Mo., was made possible through the hearty cooperation of Col. J. A. Corby, president of the board of health. Dr. E. Arthur Carr, secretary State Board of Health of Nebraska, arranged for collection, shipment, and examination of two samples daily from Plattsmouth.

Dr. Ralph W. Connell, commissioner of health, Omaha, Nebr., took a personal interest in the work and secured the collection and examination of two samples daily at Omaha. The Iowa State Board of Health agreed to examine one sample daily from Sioux City, and Dr. E. W. Meis, of Sioux City, supervised the collection and shipment of the sample.

The examination of samples was made in the laboratories listed above, and the writer feels indebted not only officially but personally to the bacteriologists who gave their time to this work and whose only compensation was the assurance that they were doing something for the general welfare.

In order to secure uniformity of procedure simple rules were agreed to and followed by the various workers. The samples were packed in ice for shipment, and although in some instances this was unnecessary, it was deemed best to make no exception, even if the time of transit from sampling point to laboratory was short.

It was decided to have the examinations cover total bacterial counts and quantitative B. coli estimations; the total bacterial counts to be made on agar plates grown at 37° C.; the B. coli tests to be made as follows:

Each sample was planted in lactose bouillon fermentation tubes, using dilutions of 10 c. c., 1 c. c., 0.1 c. c., 0.01 c. c., 0.001 c. c., etc., in order to secure a + and − in each set of four or five dilutions. The fermentation tubes were incubated 48 hours at 37° C. The B. coli tests were not carried beyond the isolation of typical B. coli colonies on litmus lactose agar plates. The amount of gas was not considered, but all tubes showing gas were plated and the combination of gas + the typical B. coli colony on litmus lactose agar was

recorded as positive for B. coli. The observations of Frost [1] and other workers show that the index of error in such a calculation is not great, and that probably more than 95 per cent of such colonies are sewage bacteria of the Colon type.

The use of agar instead of gelatin, of litmus lactose agar plates instead of Endo's medium, and lactose bouillon instead of lactose bile was determined by considerations of expediency and not because these media were considered superior. In a cooperative work of this character, it was essential to select the methods which imposed the least possible additional work and which workers would carry out most uniformly.

The results of the laboratory work were collected from the workers by Passed Asst. Surg. John S. Boggess,[2] and the interpretation of these results made in Washington. The total bacterial counts were averaged by months, and the B. coli content was estimated according to the method of Phelps.[3] This method is simple, and, for comparative purposes on the same stream, is sufficiently accurate when a large number of examinations are made. It gives us in the monthly averages an index of the relative amount of pollution at various points in the river.

THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE LOWER MISSOURI.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION.

The drainage area tributary to the lower Missouri River includes practically the entire State of Nebraska, the western third of Iowa, the northern half of Kansas, and a large part of the State of Missouri.

In a study of pollution of the lower Missouri River certain facts are prominent as having an important bearing on the subject. First, the character of the rural districts is such that considerable animal pollution is certain to reach the streams; second, the population per square mile is not excessive, and in many of the rural districts is decreasing; third, very significant pollution comes from the large cities, and the population of these cities is increasing.

State.	Persons to square mile.	Rural population per square mile.	Decennial per cent increase of population, 1900–1910.	
			Urban.	Rural.
Nebraska	15.5	11.5	18.7	+9.6
Iowa	40.0	27.8	19.9	−7.2
Kansas	20.7	14.6	39.0	+7.3
Missouri	47.9	27.6	22.3	−3.5

[1] Frost, W. H.: Hygienic Lab. Bull. No. 78, U. S. Public Health Service, p. 117.

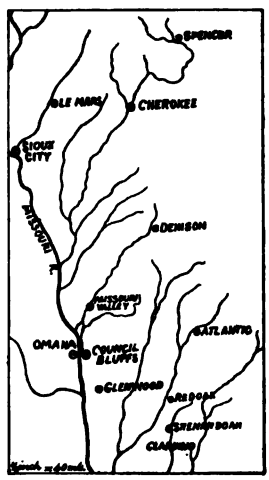
[2] Passed Asst. Surg. Boggess also arranged for collection and examination of the samples at Sioux City and of the two samples at Plattsmouth. The writer wishes to express his indebtedness to Dr. Boggess for his assistance.

[3] Phelps, Earle B.: A method for calculating the number of B. coli from the results of dilution tests. Reports and papers of the American Public Health Association, vol. 33, 1907, pt. 2, pp. 9–13.

The rural population in Iowa and Missouri has reached beyond 27 persons to the square mile and is now decreasing. The rural population in Kansas and Nebraska is only 14.6 and 11.5 respectively; hence, the slight increase in rural population is to be expected. It may be accepted, judging by the experience of older States, that the rural population per square mile will not exceed 30, certainly not for many years.

The large rural population with the great number of domestic animals is sufficient to contribute to the streams draining this area a considerable degree of pollution, especially when heavy rains and thaws wash the surface pollution into the streams.

This rural pollution may be accepted as inevitable. On the other hand, the pollution of the streams from urban sources is very great, is constantly increasing, is susceptible of control, and should be very carefully controlled.



MAP 2.—Missouri River drainage area in Iowa showing sewered towns.

In addition to the pollution of the Missouri River by rural communities, there is a certain amount of pollution from tributary streams receiving sewage from cities or towns of less than 5,000 population. If these towns are situated at considerable distances from the main river, they may be considered in the same category as rural pollution, because of the effect of stream flow on the small amount of sewage contributed. Besides the rural pollution and distant pollution from these small cities, there remains to be considered the most important class of contributors to the pollution of the Missouri, viz, the large cities. Some of these cities are growing rapidly, and in addition to the sewage, have packing plants which discharge large quantities of wastes into the Kansas and Missouri Rivers.

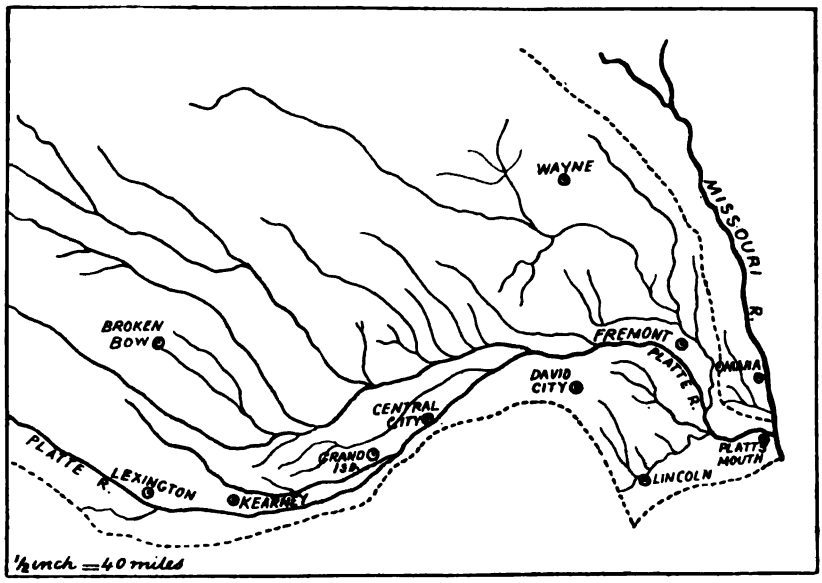
Map No. 2 shows the urban population in Iowa which is tributary to the Missouri River above Kansas City. The distances from the Missouri River and populations are as follows:

City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.	City, town, or village.	Population 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.
		Miles.			*Miles.*
Le Mars	4,157	25	Missouri Valley	3,187	20
Cherokee	4,884	75	Atlantic	4,560	90
Sheldon	2,941	55	Glenwood	4,052	15
Spencer	3,005	125	Red Oak	4,830	60
Sioux City	47,828	.....	Clarinda	3,832	60
Council Bluffs	29,292	.....	Shenandoah	4,976	60
Denison	3,133	50			

On the Nebraska side of the Missouri there is practically no urban pollution between Sioux City and Omaha. The Platte River drains a very large territory, but its urban population is small, and considerable distances intervene between these cities and the Missouri River.

Map No. 3 shows the Platte River with towns of over 2,000. The urban population and distances from the Missouri are as follows:

City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.	City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.
		Miles.			*Miles.*
Broken Bow	2,260	215	David City	2,177	70
Lexington	2,059	215	Wayne	2,140	125
Kearney	6,202	199	Fremont	8,718	50
Grand Island	10,326	150	Lincoln	43,973	45
Central City	2,428	125	Plattsmouth	4,287	0



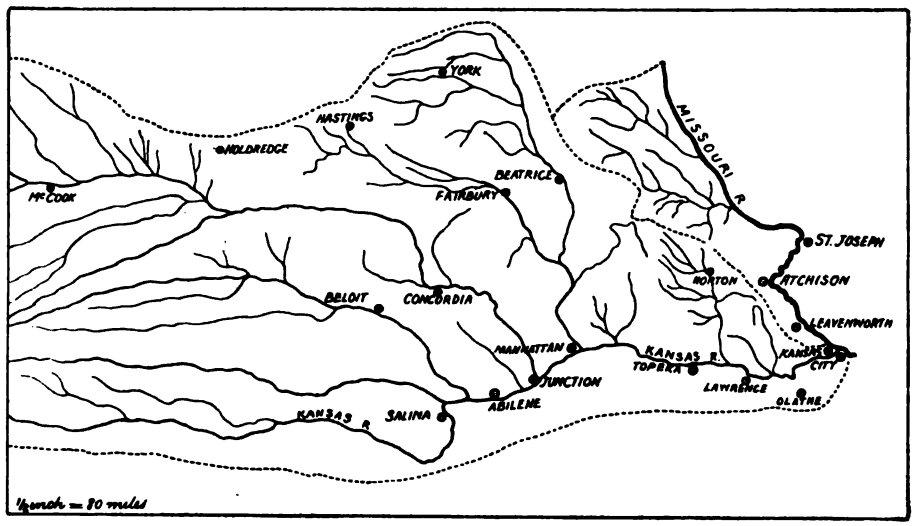
MAP 3.—Platte River drainage area showing sewered towns.

South of the Platte the tributary streams on the west bank of the Missouri River are small and unimportant until the Kansas River is reached. The Kansas or Kaw River drains a large territory, including a part of southern Nebraska and the entire northern half of Kansas. The pollution of the stream is little more than rural pollution in the western half of the watershed.

Map No. 4 shows the relation of the cities and towns to each other on the Kansas River watershed.

The following table gives the urban population and the approximate distances from Kansas City:

City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.	City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.
		Miles.			*Miles.*
Hastings, Nebr.	9,338	260	Abilene, Kans.	4,118	150
York, Nebr.	6,235	240	Junction, Kans.	5,598	130
Fairburg, Nebr.	5,294	185	Manhattan, Kans.	5,722	110
Beatrice, Nebr.	9,356	185	Horton, Kans.	3,600	90
Beloit, Kans.	3,082	210	Topeka, Kans.	43,684	60
Concordia, Kans.	4,415	190	Lawrence, Kans.	12,374	40
Salina, Kans.	9,688	170	Olathe, Kans.	3,272	25



MAP 4.—Drainage area of the Kansas River showing sewered towns.

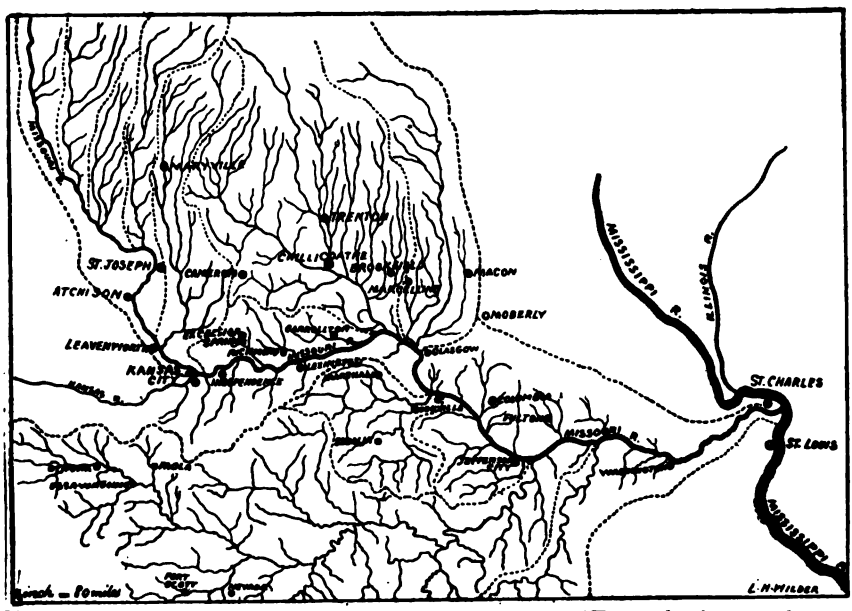
Thus the eastern part of the watershed receives a considerable urban pollution, especially the last 110 miles from Manhattan to Kansas City, Kans. The last named city is the worst offender, because of the very great pollution contributed by the packing plants.

Map No. 5 shows the tributary streams on the north and south banks from Kansas City to the mouth of the river at St. Charles.

The following table gives the urban population and the approximate distances from the Missouri River:

City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.	City, town, or village.	Population, 1910.	Approximate distance from Missouri River.
North of the river:		*Miles.*	South of the river:		*Miles.*
Liberty	2,980	10	Sedalia	17,822	30
Richmond	3,664	10	Marshall	4,869	30
Columbia	9,662	12	Nevada	7,176	150
Fulton	5,228	15	Warrensburg	4,689	50
Marysville	4,762	75	Fort Scott	10,463	170
Trenton	5,656	60	Ossawattomie	4,046	190
Chillicothe	6,205	40	Ottawa	7,650	210
Moberly	10,923	35			

For these reasons the sewage pollution contributed to the Missouri by Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Lexington, Boonsville, Jeffer-



MAP 5.—Drainage area of the Missouri River in Missouri and a portion of Kansas, showing sewered towns.

son City, and Washington is not a very serious addition to the inevitable pollution which reaches the river from rural sources. The same is true of many of the small cities situated on tributaries within 50 miles of the river.

The pollution carried by these tributaries from Le Mars, Missouri Valley, Olathe, Liberty, Richmond, Marshall, and Warrensburg is negligible considering the size of the towns, the long stream flow, and the dilution effected in the Missouri River. A large amount of pollution is received into the Platte and Kansas Rivers from Lincoln, Fremont, Topeka, Lawrence, and other cities.

Population of cities on the Missouri River.

City.	1910	1900	Distance from mouth of river.	City.	1910	1900	Distance from mouth of river.
			Miles.				*Miles.*
Sioux City	47,828	33,111	807.4	Kansas River			392.0
Council Bluffs	29,292	25,802	659.8	Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	51,418	391.8
Omaha	124,096	102,555	659.8	Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752	390.7
South Omaha	26,259	26,001	656.0	Lexington	5,242	4,190	322.0
Nebraska City	5,488	7,380	607.7	Boonsville	4,252	4,377	205.8
Platte River			635.0	Jefferson City	11,850	9,664	151.3
Plattsmouth	4,287	4,964	634.5	Osage River			141.7
St. Joseph	77,403	102,979	479.0	Gasconade River			110.0
Atchison	16,429	15,722	446.8	Washington	3,670	3,015	71.4
Leavenworth	19,363	20,735	421.8	St. Charles	9,437	7,982	28.0

Population in 1900 and 1910—Places within 50 miles of the Missouri River.

City, town, or village.	1910	1900	City, town, or village.	1910	1900
Le Mars, Iowa	4,157	4,146	Liberty, Mo	2,980	2,407
Missouri Valley, Iowa	3,187	4,010	Independence, Mo	9,859	6,974
Glenwood, Iowa	4,052	3,040	Richmond, Mo	3,664	3,478
Fremont, Nebr	8,718	7,241	Columbia, Mo	9,662	5,651
Lincoln, Nebr	43,973	40,169	Fulton, Mo	5,228	4,883
Falls City, Nebr	3,255	3,022	Sedalia, Mo	17,822	15,231
Olathe, Kans	3,272	3,451	Marshall, Mo	4,869	5,086
Lawrence, Kans	12,374	10,862	Warrensburg, Mo	4,689	4,724

The greater part of the urban pollution is probably contributed by the cities situated directly on the Missouri River. The towns situated on the tributaries are, as a rule, so much smaller, and at such distances from the Missouri, that it is quite probable that their sewage has no appreciable effect in increasing the pollution of this river. Indeed, it is more likely that the tributary streams generally, with the exception of the Kansas River, although they carry a certain amount of sewage from small towns, are relatively less polluted than the Missouri, and hence tend to decrease the pollution of the latter by dilution rather than to increase it.

Obviously the most considerable urban sewage pollution takes place between Omaha and Kansas City, Mo., where, within a distance of approximately 265 miles, the river receives the sewage of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., these cities having an aggregate population of over 600,000.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGIC EXAMINATION.

The examinations of water as outlined in the preceding section were made at 19 different sampling points; 973 samples were examined by the various laboratories, as follows:

Kansas State Board of Health	339
Kansas City, Mo., Hospital and Health Board	238
St. Joseph, Mo., City Health Department	159

Omaha City Department of Health	100
Nebraska State Board of Health	62
Missouri State Board of Health	50
Iowa State Board of Health	25
Total	973

The complete detailed results of these examinations are published in the appendix. For convenience in considering these results, monthly averages were struck, and the following table shows averages at each sampling point for the two months June and July, 1912:

Distance from nearest sampling point above.	Sampling point.	June.			July.		
		Average total count.	Number of samples taken.	Average B. coli per cubic centimeter.	Average total count.	Number of samples taken.	Average B. coli per cubic centimeter.
Miles.							
0	1. Sioux City				35,320	25	56
140	2. Omaha, above city	5,432	24	92	6,260	24	250
4	3. Omaha, below city	10,087	24	156	11,534	24	452
30	4. Plattsmouth, Platte River	9,628	7		35,588	24	38
	5. Plattsmouth, Missouri River	9,335	7		102,860	24	114
	6. St. Joseph, above city	8,074	23	255	11,322	31	162
150	7. St. Joseph, below city	10,430	23	311	21,519	31	369
	8. St. Joseph, below packing plants	63,602	23	18,882	54,570	31	25,587
30	9. Atchison, above city	21,430	13	307	29,613	25	323
	10. Atchison, below city	76,370	13	293	41,235	25	250
25	11. Leavenworth, above city	16,111	17	227	27,636	26	301
	12. Leavenworth, below city	30,958	17	301	21,266	26	312
0	13. Kansas River, Lawrence	11,644	18	284	18,644	27	140
20	14. Kansas River, Bonner Springs	14,500	15	370	24,772	27	363
20	15. Kansas River, Kansas City	120,518	33	2,096	63,222	29	2,214
23	16. Missouri River, above Kansas City	57,100	33	129	24,000	29	239
10	17. Missouri River, below Kansas City	178,258	33	1,562	47,666	29	2,517
12	18. Missouri River, Independence	69,421	21	820	32,290	29	836
280	19. Missouri River, Jefferson City	27,400	25	146	19,428	26	293

In addition to the bacteriological examinations, the Kansas State Board of Health also made chemical examinations of samples from the Missouri River at Atchison and Leavenworth and from the Kansas River at Lawrence, Bonner Springs, and Kansas City, Kans. These examinations were made by Mr. Young at the water and sewage laboratory, Lawrence, Kans., and will doubtless be the subject of a special report by the State Board of Health of Kansas. The data on the Kansas River are of especial interest and value because of the gross pollution of that stream by the packing plants and sewage at Kansas City; for this reason the results of chemical examinations are also included in the appendix to this report.

It was not possible to get samples at all the desirable points; in fact, the writer was compelled to accept such points as the local authorities were able to cover. As a result several intermediate points of considerable value in showing the effect of stream flow on pollution were left uncovered. The points were selected, however,

as far as possible, to show the maximum pollution at each place and the effect of the natural agencies of purification operative in a given number of miles of stream flow.

The average bacterial count at Sioux City (sampling point 1) in July was 35,320. The samples were taken below the sewers of the city, and the average B. coli content per cubic centimeter was 56. The average total bacterial count at the next point, Omaha, a distance of about 140 miles below, is only about 6,000. On the other hand, while the total count is greatly reduced, the B. coli count above Omaha (sampling point 2) is higher than at Sioux City. The maximum pollution of the water at Sioux City is probably nullified by a much lesser distance than 140 miles, and the increase in B. coli above Omaha is due to local fecal pollution from near-by sources, probably from the sewage pollution of Mill Creek and other sources mentioned by Lumsden.[1]

The samples taken in the Platte River above Plattsmouth (sampling point 4) show that the Platte probably does not increase the pollution of the Missouri. The B. coli content in the Platte was 38 per cubic centimeter lower than at any sampling point on the Missouri River.

The three sampling points (sampling points 6, 7, and 8) at St Joseph were placed one above the city, one below the principal city sewers, and the third still farther downstream just below the packing plants.

The first sampling point above the city was 180 miles below Omaha and about 150 miles below the mouth of the Platte. The amount of sewage directly contributed between Omaha and St. Joseph is negligible, and the pollution of the water above St. Joseph is largely from rural sources. The B. coli content below Omaha was 452 per cubic centimeter in July and above St. Joseph 162 per cubic centimeter. In June an average B. coli content of 156 per cubic centimeter at Omaha was exceeded at St. Joseph, which had an average of 250 per cubic centimeter. This suggests that the B. coli content in the Missouri River is high independent of the sewage of cities, and that if the city sewage was excluded the bacterial count and B. coli content would still be such as to demand very thorough purification.

The effect of the city sewage on the bacterial counts and B. coli content is very constant in both June and July, the B. coli content rising to over 300 per cubic centimeter in each month (sampling point 7). Even more striking is the effect of the pollution from the packing plants. This factor, besides enormously increasing the total count, greatly increases the B. coli content per cubic centi-

[1] Lumsden, L. L.: Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin 72.

meter, which was over 18,000 in June and 25,000 in July. This maximum pollution at St. Joseph is reduced in 30 miles of stream flow to about 300 B. coli per cubic centimeter, as shown by the counts above Atchison (sampling point 9). The sewage of Atchison seems to have no effect in increasing the B. coli content.

The samples below Atchison (sampling point 10) show an increase in total count, but a slight decrease in the B. coli content.

The average of about 300 B. coli per cubic centimeter is maintained in the samples both above and below Leavenworth (sampling points 11 and 12). Sampling point No. 16 was at Quindaro, about 23 miles below Leavenworth, and 7 miles above the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw River. The samples taken at Quindaro showed a decrease in the B. coli content in both June and July as compared with the Leavenworth samples.

The samples taken from the Kansas River at Lawrence (sampling point 13) had 140 B. coli per cubic centimeter in July and an average of 284 per cubic centimeter in June. Bonner Springs (sampling point 14) showed a higher B. coli content, there being over 360 per cubic centimeter in both months. The maximum pollution of the Kansas River is near its mouth at Kansas City (sampling point 15). This is due to the sewage of Kansas City, Kans., and a portion of Kansas City, Mo., but especially to the wastes from the packing plants. The samples were taken a considerable distance (about 1 mile) below the worst sources of pollution and showed an average total bacterial count of 120,000 and a B. coli content of 2,006 per cubic centimeter in June. In July the total count averaged 63,000 and the B. coli content 2,214 per cubic centimeter.

The pollution shown at sampling point 17, below the principal sewer outlets of Kansas City, Mo., is due to the combination of polluted water from the Kansas River and the sewage of Kansas City, Mo.

The total bacterial counts and the B. coli content per cubic centimeter are very high below Kansas City's sewers, and, in July, the B. coli content averaged 2,517 per cubic centimeter.

Samples taken at the waterworks station, Independence, Mo. (sampling point 18), about 12 miles below Kansas City, show the effect of 12 miles of stream flow upon the grossly polluted water at Kansas City. The distance is too short to effect great purification, considering the enormous amount of wastes discharged into the stream at Kansas City, but an appreciable purification is effected. The bacterial count is reduced and the B. coli content drops to an average of about 800 per cubic centimeter.

Sampling point No. 19 was located at Jefferson City, Mo., and represents Missouri River water, with the almost unavoidable rural pollution. The urban pollution probably plays little part, since Kansas

City is 240 miles upstream and the nearest source of direct sewage pollution is Booneville, about 54 miles above. In the stream flow of 240 miles the bacterial counts and B. coli content approach the condition of Missouri River water at Leavenworth or Quindaro.

It is likely that this degree of pollution, which seems to be normal under existing conditions (about 300 B. coli per cubic centimeter), is reached in much less than 240 miles, but it was not feasible to secure samples between Independence and Jefferson City.

The B. coli content is a more reliable index of sewage pollution than the total bacterial count. The two indices very often show a striking parallelism but are not always in accord. In the following charts (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17) both bacterial counts and the B. coli content per cubic centimeter are illustrated. If deductions may be made, they would be based on the B. coli content. In June the normal B. coli content per cubic centimeter was about 150 per cubic centimeter, as evidenced by the average counts at Omaha, Quindaro, and Jefferson City, and in July from 250 to 300.

These samples were taken at points many miles below any source of urban pollution. Considering the enormous stream flow available for dilution and the remarkable quality of sedimentation which the Missouri River possesses, the high B. coli content at such points can not be attributed to city sewage.

The following table from the reports of the United States Geological Survey shows the enormous stream flow of the Missouri River:

Monthly discharge of Missouri River at Kansas City, Kans., for period Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905, inclusive.

[Drainage area, 492,000 square miles.]

Months.	Discharge in second-feet.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April	84,800	33,600	48,990
May	138,300	44,700	81,170
June	148,800	73,700	111,800
July	236,000	91,550	150,800
August	105,800	45,150	77,740
September	168,000	30,700	71,000
October	49,680	28,250	35,560
November	54,500	30,350	38,520
December	42,450	16,250	25,750
The period	236,000	16,250	.....

During June, 1905, the mean stream flow was 111,000 cubic feet per second and in July 150,000 cubic feet per second. During June and July, 1912, it may be presumed that the volume was about the same.

The turbidity of the Missouri River is very great, turbidities of 3,000 to 8,000 parts per 1,000,000 (silica standard) being not uncom-

mon. The enormous quantity of suspended matter undoubtedly serves as a purifying agent as sedimentation takes place.

In view of these circumstances the sewage of small urban communities of less than 5,000 people can not have a marked effect upon the character of the Missouri River water for more than a few miles beyond the sewer outlets. Yet at Jefferson City, 240 miles below Kansas City and 54 miles below Boonville (which has less than 3,000 people tributary to sewers), a B. coli content of from 150 to 300 per cubic centimeter was found. The most logical explanation, and an inference which is unavoidable, is that the high B. coli count in Missouri River water is due largely to the washings from the rather populous watershed. "Populous" is used here to indicate not only human beings per square mile but also cattle and hogs. Independent of city sewage, the tributary streams and the Missouri itself receive in flood times the washings of manured fields, grazing land, and hog farms, as well as the washed-out contents of privy vaults, cesspools, and small sewerage systems.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Sioux City, Iowa, grew from a small city of 7,366 in 1880 to 37,806 in 1890. It suffered a loss in the next decade, registering 33,111 inhabitants in 1900. During the past decade the city has had a substantial growth, and in 1910 had a population of 47,828. The importance of Sioux City as a center in interstate traffic may be expected to increase. There will also be an increase in the amount of pollution which it contributes to the Missouri River.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The sewage of Sioux City is discharged into the Missouri River by four principal outlets at the foot of the following streets: Water Street, Nebraska Street, Virginia Street, and Court Street.

The largest discharge is at Court Street, and this amounts to about 40 per cent of the total sewage discharged directly into the Missouri. The Floyd River receives sewage from three outlets of the city sewerage system and also the sewage and wastes from the stockyards. The Floyd River discharges into the Missouri at the foot of Clark Street, about four blocks below the Court Street sewer. Sioux City is a well-sewered city, but there are more than 1,000 privies in use.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply of Sioux City is from deep wells and its security from pollution is conceded. However, it is one thing to have a safe water supply and quite another to have all the people

use it. As in other rapidly growing towns, there are about 1,000 shallow wells which must be regarded as questionable sources of supply.

TYPHOID FEVER IN SIOUX CITY.

Following are the number of deaths from typhoid fever occurring in Sioux City as shown by the death certificates on file at the office of the secretary State board of health:

Month.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total by months.
January	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	6
February	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
March	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
April	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
May	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	6
June	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
July	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
August	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	13
September	1	0	1	0	5	0	1	8
October	0	2	1	2	3	3	1	12
November	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
December	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	13
Total by years	10	8	8	12	16	15	10	.....

The rate was comparatively low in 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907. It was excessive in 1900, 1902, 1908–9, and 1910. In 1911 the death rate fell to 20 per 100,000. Monthly statistics were not available before 1905. The high rates for 1908 and 1909 were due to an excess in December, January, and May, 1908; December, January, February, and March, 1909. In 1910 the excess was not in the winter and spring months; 1911, with a low rate, presents a typhoid curve resembling that of cities with safe water supplies.

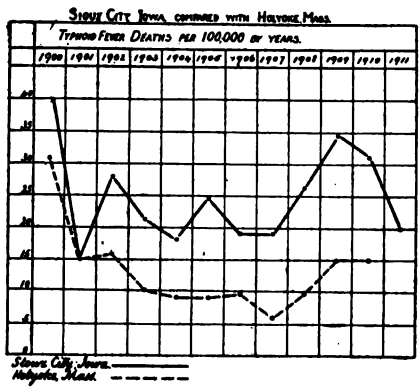


CHART 1.

If water plays any part in typhoid transmission in Sioux City, as suggested by the seasonal prevalence in 1908 and 1909, it is probably water from private wells or other questionable sources. With its excellent public water supply and the elimination of privies and shallow wells, Sioux City should effect a marked reduction in typhoid fever rates.

Chart 1 shows typhoid fever rates in Sioux City since 1900 compared with Holyoke, Mass. The Sioux City rates since 1901 are consistently higher than those of Holyoke. The public water supply of both cities is conceded to be safe. Only an intensive study of

local conditions can show definitely what factors are responsible for the higher rate in Sioux City. There is no reason why Sioux City should not discover and correct these defects and bring the typhoid fever death rate down to 10 per 100,000 or less.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs has had a steady though not rapid growth since 1880. The population in 1910 was 29,292.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The existing sewerage system of Council Bluffs is not extended over the entire city. A large part of the eastern portion of the city is sewered and this system discharges into Indian Creek at Nineteenth Avenue. Indian Creek discharges into the Missouri River about 2 miles below the Union Pacific Railroad bridge. The western half of the city is largely unsewered. The country is flat and there is probably not sufficient grade to carry sewage to the Missouri, and pumping may be necessary. The city officials are now working on this problem. There are thousands of privies in use at present, and these can not be eliminated until the sewerage problem is solved.

WATERWORKS

The public water supply is derived from the Missouri River. The water is subjected to short storage and treated with alum. In May, 1910, the use of hypochlorite was begun and is still being used. The public water supply does not reach all the people, and it is estimated that there are over 2,000 shallow wells in Council Bluffs.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Statistics of typhoid fever deaths in Council Bluffs are available since 1905. The typhoid fever death rate was excessive in 1909 and 1910, and in 1907 was above 20 per 100,000. In the other years the rate was low.

The high rates from 1907 to 1909 and 1910 were due to an increase of deaths in the winter and spring months.

Deaths per 100,000, typhoid fever.

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1905	18	1909	28
1906	4	1910	46
1907	21	1911	13
1908	14		

Deaths, typhoid fever, by months, 1905 to 1911.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly total.
1905	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1907	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	4
1909	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	8
1910	2	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14
1911	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Total	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	2	5	0	4	10	.....

Chart No. 2 shows the difference between the typhoid curve for the years with low rates compared with the curve for the years with high rates. The former (solid line) has a very low rate for the winter and spring months, and the latter (dotted line) has a low rate in summer and autumn and very high rates in December, January, February, March, and April.

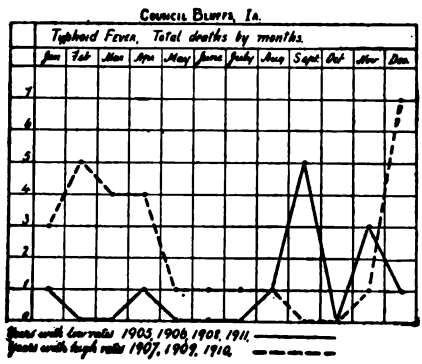


CHART 2.

The curve for the years with high typhoid rates is very suggestive of water-borne infection. After the outbreak in the winter of 1910, hypochlorite treatment of the water supply was begun. Since that time (Apr., 1910, to Dec., 1911) the typhoid rate has been very low, in 1911 being only 13 per 100,000. Water-borne typhoid in cities of this type is not entirely due to the public supply. It may be largely due to contaminated wells. There are over 2,000 of these shallow wells in Council Bluffs, and these, together with the thousands of privies, must be considered a great menace to the public health.

The treatment of the water supply with hypochlorite was a step in the right direction, and its continuance, and the gradual elimination of the shallow wells and privies will do much to insure low rates for typhoid fever in the future.

OMAHA, NEBR.

The city of Omaha had a population in 1910 of 124,000. A comprehensive survey of sanitary conditions in Omaha was made in 1910 by Surg. L. L. Lumsden, United States Public Health Service,[1] following the typhoid-fever outbreak of 1909–10. In order to avoid duplication, I shall omit much of the sanitary data which were presented by Dr. Lumsden in Bulletin 72.

[1] Lumsden, L. L.: Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 72.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

About 80 per cent of Omaha's population is provided with sewers and the remainder still use privies. The sewers discharge into the Missouri River by seven outlets. In addition, there is one outlet into a creek. The sewage discharged into the creek is treated first in a septic tank.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Omaha is derived from the Missouri River. Since the outbreak of 1909–10 the supply has been carefully treated. The water is very turbid, and a series of basins allows for sedimentation of much of the suspended matter. In the second basin the coagulant (alum) is applied. Since 1910 hypochlorite has been used as an adjuvant with excellent results. There is total storage capacity for less than one day's supply, but the result of sedimentation with the use of alum and treatment with hypochlorite without filtration seems to be effective, judged by bacteriologic results.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid-fever death rates in Omaha have fluctuated from 11.5 in 1903 to 86.7 per 100,000 in 1910. As a rule, they have been below 30 and frequently below 20 deaths per 100,000. In 1910 there was a very ususual prevalence in winter months.

Deaths from typhoid fever reported by months in Omaha.[1]

Month.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total by months.
January	1	2	3	1	1	4	6	1	19
February	2	3	.....	2	1	20	1	1	30
March	4	2	1	2	1	27	2	1	40
April	1	0	4	.....	4	9	2	0	20
May	.....	2	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	10
June	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	.....	15
July	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	.....	11
August	1	.....	1	2	3	10	1	.....	18
September	3	2	2	5	6	13	3	.....	34
October	2	5	4	1	3	9	1	.....	25
November	2	4	3	2	2	4	1	.....	18
December	1	4	4	9	11	2	1	.....	32
Total, by years	21	28	25	26	37	110	21	.....	.....

[1] These figures were obtained from local records. The total for the year in some instances does not coincide with the rates given by the United States census. No monthly records were available from the United States census reports, so that in spite of apparent discrepancy it was necessary to use these local records of deaths by months in order to estimate seasonal prevalence.

The typhoid-fever history of Omaha was fully discussed in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin 72 by Surg. Lumsden. Speaking of the outbreak of 1909–10, he says:

Water.—The unusually high rate of prevalence or outbreak of typhoid fever in Omaha during the period extending from about November 25, 1909, to about March 25, 1910,

was beyond reasonable doubt caused by infection in the water supply obtained from the Missouri River. Some of the points in the evidence on which this conclusion is based are as follows:

(*a*) The river water obtained at both intakes was polluted to a dangerous extent with sewage.

(*b*) The results of the bacteriologic examinations show that during the period in which the outbreak was caused the treatment of the water, previous to its distribution to the city, by storage and by the use of a coagulant was not efficient to render this water reasonably free from dangerous pollution.

(*c*) The vast majority, over 95 per cent of 103 cases particularly investigated, were in persons who during the 30 days prior to onset of illness used as the sole, principal, or occasional source of water for drinking purposes the unboiled and unfiltered tap water as supplied from the river through the city water system, and besides this water there was no factor common to the majority of the cases which could reasonably be considered as having been concerned in the production of the disease.

(*d*) There was a parallelism between the occurrence of certain unusual climatic conditions which particularly affected the river water and the unusual prevalence of typhoid fever, which very strongly suggests a relationship of cause and effect.

(*e*) Reports from a number of other cities for the period in which the outbreak at Omaha occurred showed that in those cities which were using water from the Missouri River the typhoid-fever rates generally were unusually high, while in cities neighboring these but using water from other sources such as wells, springs, lakes, etc., the typhoid-fever rates generally were not unusually high.

(*f*) Among persons who habitually used for drinking the water distributed from the Burnt Street station—which water in the winter of 1909–10 was exposed to greater sewage pollution than it had been in any other winter for certainly many previous years and to relatively more sewage pollution from near-by sources than was the water distributed from the Florence intake—the disease appeared to prevail at a rate which was disproportionately high.

(*g*) The time of occurrence and the extent of the outbreak point to the water supply as the source of the infection.

(*h*) The results of the investigation eliminate, beyond reasonable doubt, all possible sources of infection other than the water supply which could have been responsible for an outbreak of such character.

Since the outbreak in 1910 and the installation of the hypochlorite treatment there has been marked improvement in the typhoid fever rate. There were 6 deaths in January, 1911, but during the rest of the year only 16 deaths occurred, and the yearly death rate from February 1, 1911, to February 1, 1912, was only 13.7 per 100,000. High rates persisted throughout 1910, and the high rate in January, 1911, may be, perhaps, considered as a result of the 1910 outbreak. Yet, including January, the entire year 1911 had the lowest rate since 1903. (See chart No. 3.)

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

South Omaha had a population of 26,246 in 1910. It is a city which owes its existence to the meat-packing industry. About 80 per cent of the population has access to sewers of the combined type. These discharge by four outlets into the Missouri River. South Omaha

not only contributes its house sewage to the Missouri, but the enormous quantities of organic wastes from the stock yards and packing plants are also contributed.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Joseph is a flourishing city with great meat-packing industries. Its population has shown some remarkable fluctuations. In 1890 it was credited with 52,324. In 1900 it was alleged that the population had reached 102,979. The 1910 census showed 77,403. It is not improbable that the 1900 census exceeded the actual resident population, and that the decrease in the past decade was more apparent than real.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The sewerage system is of the combined type. There are about 100 miles of sewers emptying by 14 outlets into the Missouri River. These vary in size from 15 inches to 17½ feet in diameter. About three-fourths of the population have access to the sewers, the remainder depending upon privies. Below the last sewer outlets, the wastes from the packing plants are discharged into the river.

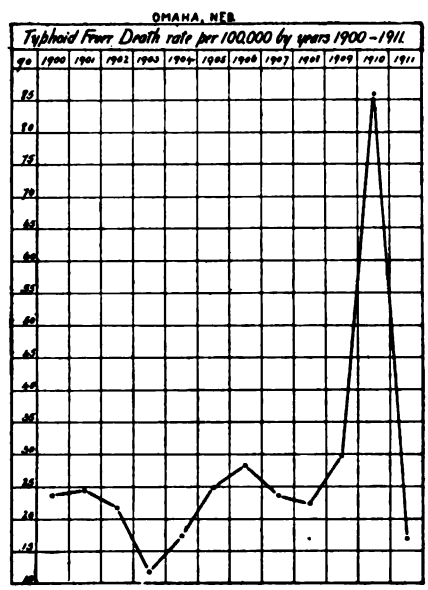


CHART 3.

WATERWORKS.

The public water supply of St. Joseph is taken from the Missouri River, by two intakes, 24 and 36 inches in diameter, respectively. It is pumped to a 3,000,000-gallon basin divided into two compartments. The first compartment acts as a mud basin, and much of the turbidity is lost before the second compartment is reached. Alum is applied in the second compartment. A 36-inch conduit conducts the water to another 3,000,000-gallon basin, which is sufficiently high to deliver the water to the filters by gravity.

There are 14 filter units each of 700,000 gallons capacity in 24 hours. The filter units are of the rapid sand type. From the filters the effluent is carried to a clearwater basin of 1,250,000 gallons capacity.

From the clearwater basin the water is pumped to reservoirs having 16,000,000 gallons capacity, 327 feet above the river and

delivered to the city by gravity. Hypochlorite of lime is applied before the water is pumped to the high reservoirs. In addition to this system there is a reserve reservoir in the city of 3,000,000 gallons. The daily consumption is about 7,500,000 gallons. Many shallow wells still exist in St. Joseph, especially in the lower portions of the city near the river. It is estimated that there are 2,000 of these shallow wells.

TYPHOID FEVER.

From 1901 to 1908, according to recorded statistics, St. Joseph had consistently the lowest rate for typhoid fever of any city in the United States.[1] During this period the annual average death rate per 100,000 for typhoid fever was only 12.5. In 1909 the rate was higher and in 1910 reached 38.8 per 100,000. Typhoid fever was unusually prevalent along the Missouri River in the winter of 1909 and 1910, and the rate in St. Joseph was unusually high in January, February, and March, 1910.

The water purification plant is capable of furnishing safe water at all times. It must be remembered that there are a considerable number of shallow wells in St. Joseph. In times of heavy rain, thaws, and floods these become contaminated, and the board of health traced many cases to these wells in 1911.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Atchison had a population in 1910 of 16,429.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The sewage of Atchison is discharged into the Missouri, the bulk of it by means of White Clay Creek. The sewage from St. Benedict's College and other sources was formerly discharged above the waterworks intake. Sewage from above the waterworks is now intercepted and discharged below the waterworks at Utah Avenue.

WATERWORKS.

The public water supply is taken from the Missouri River and pumped to a series of four reservoirs, two of 2,000,000 gallons, one of 1,500,000 gallons, and one of 5,000,000 gallons capacity. The daily consumption is 1,250,000 gallons, so that there is storage for several days' supply. Alum is applied after the first sedimentation.

[1] Crediting St. Joseph with very low rates for typhoid fever, one must take into account some remarkable discrepancies in population statistics. There is a question of the accuracy of statistics showing such remarkable fluctuations.

The first basin of 2,000,000 gallons acts as a mud basin. As the water passes the second basin of the same size the alum is applied. Further sedimentation and storage is afforded by the 1,500,000-gallon and the 5,000,000-gallon basins. No hypochlorite is used, although there is an excellent opportunity to use it with good results.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever rates have been excessive in Atchison and there is little doubt that the public water supply has played a part in this excessive prevalence. In 1909 the death rate was 68 per 100,000. In the months from January to June the rates are very suggestive of water-borne infection. Year after year there have been many deaths from typhoid fever in the winter and spring. In six years, 1906 to 1911, there were 22 deaths in the months from January to June, and only 19 from July to December.

Typhoid deaths by months.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
January				1	2	0
February				1		1
March	1	2		1		2
April	2		1			2
May			1		2	1
June		1			1	
July	2	1				1
August			1			
September	1			2	1	
October				1		
November		1		4	1	1
December				1	1	
Total	6	5	3	11	8	8
Death rate per 100,000	42	35	20	68	50	50

Typhoid fever, annual death rate per 100,000, by one-half year periods.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Year.	January to June.	July to December.
1906	42	42	1909	42	100
1907	42	28	1910	62	38
1908	13	6.5	1911	75	25

Such persistently high rates in the winter and spring indicate that the public water supply is a factor of importance in this excessive prevalence.

The table following shows the quality of the public water supply to be dangerous and the purification ineffective.

Public water supply, Atchison, Kans., 1912.[1]

Date.	Total bacteria.	B. coli present in—	Date.	Total bacteria.	B. coli present in—
		c. c.			c. c.
June 13	90	10	July 9	300	.1
June 14	10,000	10	July 10	300	.1
June 15	400	10	July 11	600	.1
June 18	200	.01	July 12	.....	.1
June 19	290	.01	July 13	.....	.....
June 20	145	1	July 15	1,100	.1
June 22	60	Absent.	July 16	1,700	.1
June 24	170	.1	July 17	700	10
June 25	120	1	July 18	1,100	1
June 26	120	10	July 19	.....	.....
June 27	20	1	July 20	180	1
June 28	165	1	July 22	1,400	.1
June 29	140	10	July 23	620	1
July 1	11,600	10	July 24	520	.1
July 2	287	1	July 25	1,800	1
July 3	390	.01	July 26	770	.1
July 5	2,800	10	July 27	800	1
July 6	380	1	July 30	170	1
July 8	530	.01	July 31	.....	.1

[1] Examinations made in the laboratory of the State Board of Health, Lawrence, Kans.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The population of Leavenworth in 1910 was 19,363. There has been a slight decrease in the past decade and the population has been almost stationary since 1890.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The sewers of Leavenworth discharge into the Missouri River by four outlets, as follows:

	Inch.
Poplar Street	12
Chestnut Street	12
Choctaw Street	24
Dakota Street	48

The Dakota Street sewer is the largest and also receives the sewage from Fort Leavenworth.

WATERWORKS.

The public water supply of Leavenworth is taken from the Missouri River. It is pumped to a series of four reservoirs. The first serves as a mud basin, and alum is applied in the second. From the third reservoir the water is pumped to a fourth reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity, 365 feet elevation, from which the water is distributed by gravity to the city. The capacity of the four reservoirs combined is 13,500,000 gallons, sufficient for about two and a half days' supply, the daily consumption being about 5,000,000 gallons. Hypochlorite of lime has been used since May, 1910, in reservoir No. 2.

Deaths from typhoid fever.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1901	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	3	16
1902	.....	2	1	1	2	1	2	7	1	2	.....	.....	19
1903	2	2	1	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13
1904	.....	1	4	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1905	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	7
1906	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
1907	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	7
1908	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	7
1909	2	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	11
1910	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	2	17
1911	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	14	14	12	6	6	11	12	9	9	3	9	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid-fever rates in Leavenworth were excessive in 1900–1901, 1903, and 1904, and have been high ever since. In 1910 the very high rate of 85 was reached. Of the 17 deaths in 1910, 6 occurred in January. During the 10 years 1901–1910 there were 117 deaths from typhoid fever. Only 21 of these occurred in September, October, and November, and 52 occurred in January, February, March, and April. The consistent predominance of typhoid fever in the winter months indicates water-borne infection.

The following table shows the results of our examinations of samples of the public water supply of Leavenworth in June and July, 1912. The examinations were made in the laboratory of the State board of health, Lawrence, Kans.

Date.	Total bacteria.	B. coli present in—	Date.	Total bacteria.	B. coli present in—
		c. c.			c. c.
June 13	50	Absent.	July 19	60	1
14	340	Absent.	20	20	Absent.
17	15	10	21	6	10
18	50	Absent.	22	20	Absent.
19	80	Absent.	24	50	Absent.
20	15	Absent.	25	20	Absent.
21	12	Absent.	26	25	Absent.
22	40	Absent.	27	140	Absent.
24	35	Absent.	28	8	Absent.
25	7	Absent.	29	300	Absent.
26	10	Absent.		21	10
27	10	Absent.		10	10
28	8	Absent.		60	10
29	110	10		12	10
July 13	28	Absent.		200	10
14	10	Absent.		500	1
17	37	Absent.		30	Absent.
18	40	Absent.			

The table shows the superiority of this plant over one in which hypochlorite is not used. (See Atchison.) Safe water from the Missouri River is only possible after treatment, and the treatment must

be uniform and efficient to give good results. The table indicates some lack of uniformity in results, and the daily finding of B. coli from July 20 to 25 suggests that the efficiency of the plant left something to be desired during that period.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Kansas City, Kans., has had a rather rapid growth. Its population by decades was: 1890, 38,316; 1900, 51,418; 1910, 82,331. This increase in population is largely due to the growth of the meat-packing and allied industries. There are also located there railroad shops of the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific, steel works, and chemical manufactories. The amount of pollution contributed by such a city is out of all proportion to the population.

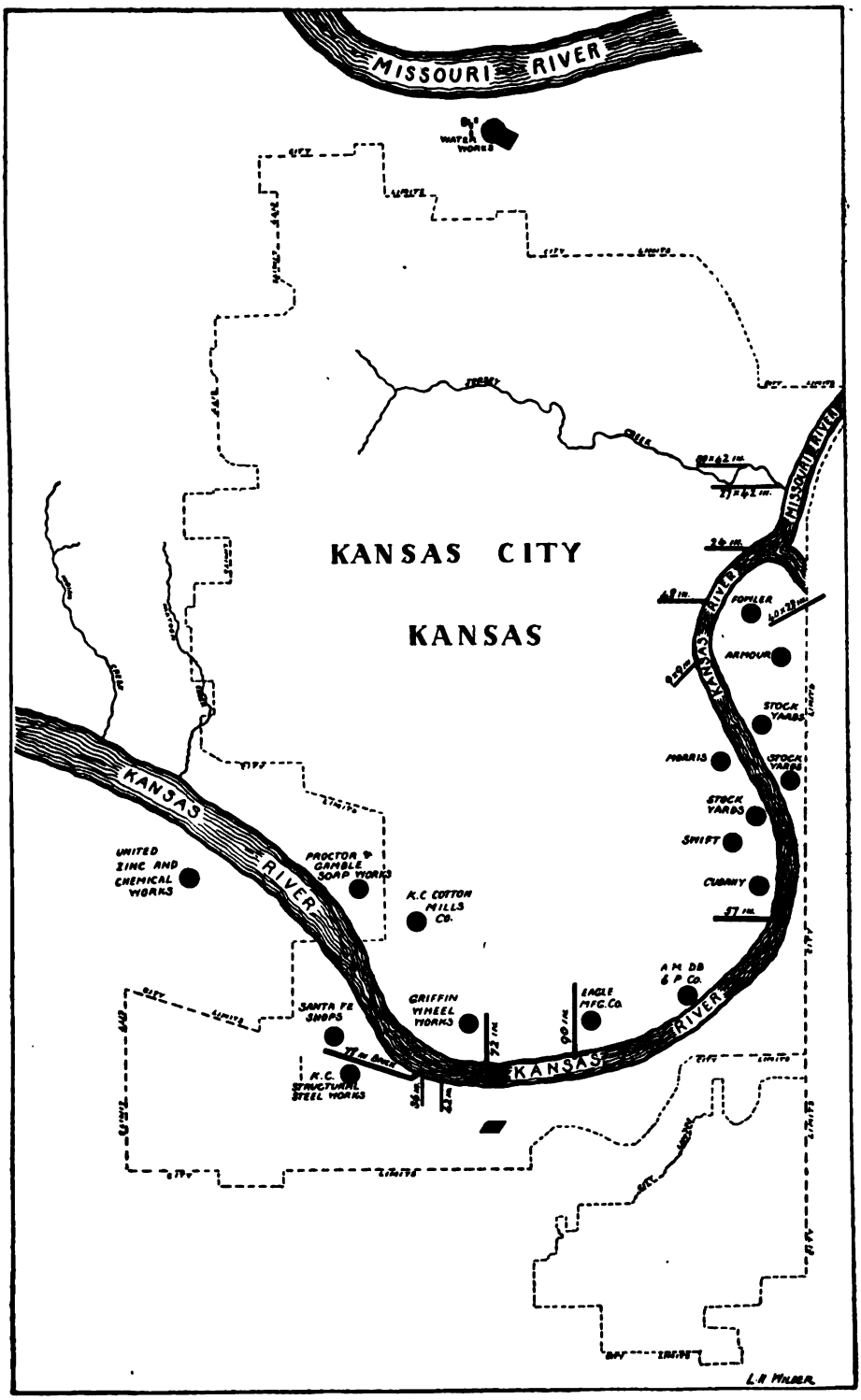
SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The sewerage system in general is of the combined type and its sewers discharge by 11 outlets into the Kansas or Kaw River, and 1 outlet (draining the section on the east bank of the Kansas) into the Missouri River, crossing the State line and discharging through the system of Kansas City, Mo. Map No. 6 shows the sewer system and also the location of packing plants, stockyards, and factories which contribute enormous quantities of pollution.

WATER SUPPLY.

The source of the supply is the Missouri River near Quindaro (see map No. 6). This site is above the mouth of the Kansas and thus avoids the sewage and wastes from both Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.

There is sedimentation of about two hours in the first reservoir, then alum is applied. Another sedimentation of two hours is secured in the second basin and alum applied a second time. There is a third sedimentation of two hours during flow through the third basin from which the water passes to rapid sand filters. This system works fairly well most of the time. In months of high turbidity (3,000 to 8,000 parts per million silica standard) the sedimentation is insufficient, the water reaches the filters turbid, and the effluent is turbid. The bacterial content of the water has been at such times excessive. During 1912 hypochlorite was used, but the manner of adding the chemical to the water was crude, although possibly effective. The following table shows the results of examinations of water in Kansas City, Kans., from September, 1911, to May, 1912. The analyses were made by the city chemist, Prof. E. A. White.



MAP 6.—Kansas City, Kans. showing sewer outlets, packing plants, stockyards, and factories.

Bacterial count.

Date.	Bacteria per cubic centimeter.		Date.	Bacteria per cubic centimeter.	
	Raw water.	Treated water.		Raw water.	Treated water.
1911.			1912.		
Sept. 27	2,500	100	Jan. 17	3,200	[1] 50
Oct. 4	6,200	100	24	3,000	[1] 30
11	6,000	200	31	3,000	[2] 200
18	6,000	200	Feb. 8	3,000	[1] 25
25	7,000	200	14	3,000	[1] 25
Nov. 1	5,500	190	21	10,000	[1] 40
8	5,000	250	28	10,000	[2] 170
15	5,000	150	Mar. 6	5,000	[1] 70
22	5,000	200	13	30,000	[1] 120
29	4,000	300	20	25,000	[1] 350
Dec. 5	4,000	280	27	30,000	[1] 300
13	4,500	250	Apr. 3	30,000	[1] 300
20	4,000	200	10	30,000	[1] 240
27	4,800	200	17	24,000	[1] 100
1912.			24	9,000	[1] 130
Jan. 3	2,000	100	May 1	13,000	[1] 50
10	3,000	150			

[1] Used bleaching powder. [2] Did not use bleaching powder.

The reduction in total bacteria following the use of hypochlorite is striking, considering the great increase in bacterial content of the raw water during February, March, and April. However, B. coli is present at times in the effluent. Samples taken in July and forwarded to the State board of health laboratory at Lawrence gave the following results:

Tap water, Kansas City, Kans.[1]

Date.	Total bacteria.	B. coli present in—			
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c.c.
July 16	3,000	+	+	+	−
18	740	+	−	.....	.....
23	1,400	+	+	−	.....
24	560	+	+	−	.....
26	2,940	+	+	+	−
27	1,670	+	+	+	−
29	95	+	+	−	.....
30	270	+	−	+	−
31	130	+	+	+	−

[1] The above samples, although examined some hours after collection, were carefully shipped, and the results may be considered fairly accurate.

These results indicate that the present system of purification is inadequate. When we consider what is accomplished with the same water by the plant at Kansas City, Mo., we must admit that better results are possible and should be secured.

Deaths from typhoid fever, Kansas City, Kans.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Rate per 100,000.
1902	2	6	3	1	3	1	4	5	11	5	.....	3	44	77.0
1903	5	2	2	6	3	2	5	8	2	10	2	2	49	81.0
1904	5	9	6	5	1	1	2	1	3	8	5	2	48	76.0
1905	4	3	9	5	2	3	5	8	3	4	5	0	51	77.6
1906	5	5	5	3	1	4	1	5	4	7	3	0	43	62.3
1907	1	3	3	5	2	4	9	7	12	4	8	3	61	84.7
1908	1	4	3	0	0	1	2	5	4	1	2	3	26	34.6
1909	2	1	6	6	0	0	1	10	7	3	2	7	45	56.4
1910	4	3	4	4	6	2	3	4	7	8	5	3	53	65.4
1911	3	2	1	1	0	2	9	6	7	0	7	1	39	46.4
1912	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

There has been a persistently high prevalence of typhoid fever in Kansas City for years. The average annual death rate per 100,000 for 10 years (1902–1911) is 66.1. In 1907 the rate was 84.7 and in 1910 it was 65.4. This excessive prevalence is produced chiefly by very high rates in the winter and spring months. Chart No. 4 shows the seasonal prevalence of typhoid fever, giving the total deaths by months for a period of 10 years.

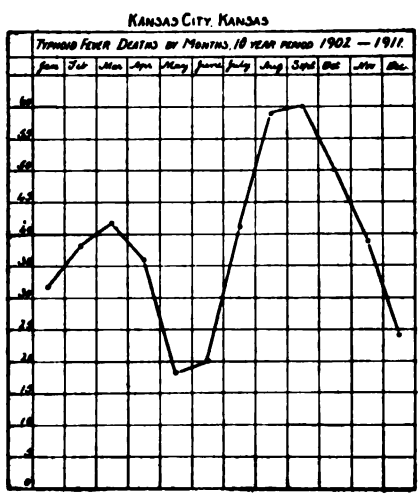


CHART 4.

Chart No. 5 shows the typhoid rate by years since 1902 compared with Yonkers, N. Y., a city of the same size. Yonkers is a mill town and sanitary conditions are not particularly good and there is a very high infant mortality. However, Yonkers has had a good water supply. This can not be said of Kansas City.

The old plant consisted of 10 units of the wooden-tub type, each with a nominal daily capacity of 500,000 gallons. The lack of adequate settling basins caused the partially coagulated mud and water to be rushed to the filters. The raw filters have a daily capacity of 20,000,000 gallons and there is great improvement in the sedimentation, although at times the present 6-hour flow is inadequate and a fourth basin, with an additional 2 hours' sedimentation, would be of great advantage. The addition of hypochlorite seems to have improved the supply and the results are shown in chart No. 6. The death rate from typhoid fever for January, February, March, and

April was never below 35 per 100,000 until 1911, when it dropped to 30. In 1912 hypochlorite was used and the rate dropped to 4.3, this being the first year since 1902 to escape without a single death in January, February, and March.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City, Mo., has had a remarkable growth; in 1900 the population was 163,752, and in 1910 it was 248,381. It is a great railroad center, a metropolis for a very large part of three States, and its stockyards and meat-packing industries make it one of the most important commercial centers in the West. Naturally its sanitary condition is a matter of interstate importance.

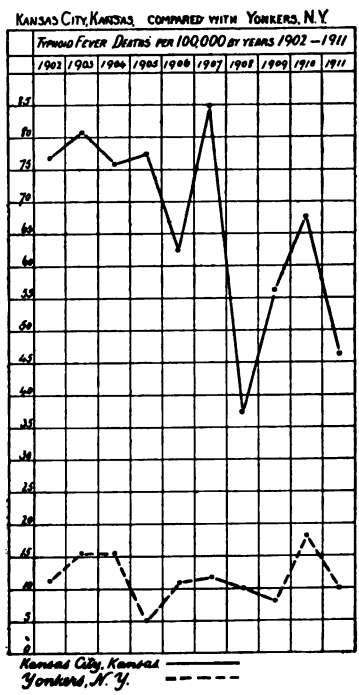


CHART 5.

SEWAGE SYSTEM.

The system is partly separate and partly combined. The outlets into the Blue River are chiefly sanitary sewers; the outlets into the Missouri River and Turkey Creek are of the combined type.

The principal outlets discharge into the Missouri River. There are six of these varying from 4 to 10 feet in diameter. A large district drains into Turkey Creek by means of the O. K. Creek sewer and three other outlets of the combined type. There are four outlets of sanitary sewers into the Blue River and Brush Creek. Map No. 7 shows the location of the sewer outlets.

WATER SUPPLY.

The intake of the Kansas City (Mo.) supply is in the Missouri River at Quindaro, about 5 miles above the city. The raw water is pumped to a reservoir of 90,000,000-gallons capacity. Alum and lime are added after preliminary sedimentation of mud. There is provision for more than two days' sedimentation in the reservoirs

at the maximum consumption, as this is less than 40,000,000 gallons daily (July). From the clear well the water returns by gravity to to the pumping station. In its course it receives the hypochlorite.

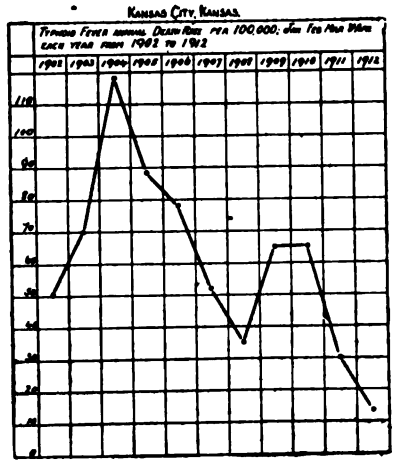


CHART 6.

From the pumping station at Quindaro the clear treated water is pumped to the Turkey Creek reservoir. This basin also has 90,000,000 gallons capacity. From Turkey Creek reservoir there is a high-pressure service maintained by the Turkey Creek station pumping direct into the mains.

The use of hypochlorite has been particularly successful, both from the bacteriological and physical stand points. The bacteriologic results are given in the following table. The results are furnished by Mr. Walter Cross, city chemist.

Bacteriological counts of Kansas City, Mo., water.

Date, 1911.	River direct.	Settling basin.	City Hall tap.	Fermentation test for B. coli, City Hall tap.	Date, 1911.	River direct.	Settling basin.	City Hall tap.	Fermentation test for B. coli, City Hall tap.
Mar. 21	8,000	1,800	70	Negative.	Sept. 19	10,000	.....	120	Negative.
22	6,000	2,000	(1)	Do.	20	12,000	.....	50	Do.
23	4,000	800	100	Do.	21	15,000	1,200	40	Do.
24	10,000	500	55	Do.	22	15,000	.....	60	Do.
25	8,000	600	90	Do.	23	20,000	1,500	70	Do.
26	10,000	500	(2)	Do.	24	.....	.....	.....	Do.
27	8,000	400	25	Do.	25	25,000	2,000	80	Do.
28	5,000	260	20	Do.	26	15,000	1,600	70	Do.
29	14,000	300	110	Do.	27	30,000	.....	80	Do.
30	20,000	260	210	Do.	28	12,000	1,000	80	Do.
31	30,000	250	190	Do.	29	10,000	1,200	70	Do.
June 19	12,000	600	.....	Do.	Dec. 20	10,000	.....	60	Do.
20	8,000	500	140	Do.	21	.....	.....	.....	Do.
21	9,000	600	90	Do.	22	8,000	600	50	Do.
22	10,000	1,200	30	Do.	23	.....	.....	.....	Do.
23	9,000	1,100	40	Do.	24	7,000	.....	60	Do.
24	12,000	.....	90	Do.	25	.....	.....	.....	Do.
25	11,000	850	.....	Do.	26	6,000	800	60	Do.
26	.....	.....	[3]15	Do.	27	8,000	.....	50	Do.
27	3,000	250	160	Do.	28	.....	.....	.....	Do.
28	4,000	300	80	Do.	29	7,000	700	70	Do.
29	.....	.....	110	Do.	30	6,000	.....	60	Do.

[1] Spoiled. [2] Not taken. [3] All molds.

The long flow through the pipe line to the Turkey Creek reservoir after the addition of the hypochlorite and the aeration in the 90,000,000-gallon basin effectually disposes of taste and odor.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The deaths from typhoid fever in Kansas City by months since 1906 are given in the following table:[1]

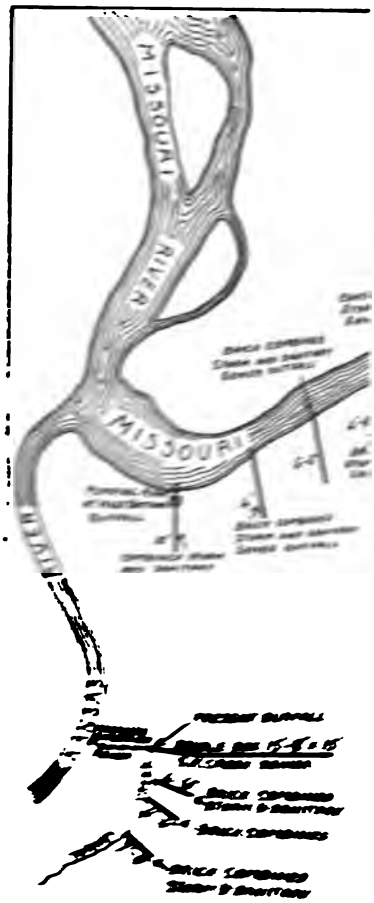
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total by years.
1906	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	6	5	5	1	3	34
1907	4	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	7	3	5	4	51
1908	2	4	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	20
1909	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	6	4	2	3	3	30
1910	17	21	10	8	3	7	9	8	6	6	4	8	118
1911	6	6	4	5	4	1	5	6	3	8	6	9	63
1912	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total by months....	33	38	26	25	11	14	32	33	26	25	21	28	.....

[1] These figures are taken from local records. The totals for several years do not agree with the figures published in United States Census reports. Unfortunately the United States Census Bureau could not furnish deaths by months, and these local records were the only available sources for estimating seasonal prevalence of typhoid fever.

Chart No. 7 shows the annual typhoid-fever rate by months in 1910 comparing Kansas City with Newark, N. J. Newark has a safe water supply and a curve which is normal for cities which have practically eliminated water-borne typhoid. The height of the epidemic curve in February is striking, and the abnormal rise in June and July noticeable. The further rise in December is characteristic of water-borne typhoid. The year 1910 was an epidemic year, and it is interesting to exclude 1910 and analyze the five lowest years in the last decade—1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1911.

Chart No. 8 shows the seasonal prevalence during these five years compared with the usual seasonal prevalence one finds in cities with safe water supplied. Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1910 is used as a type of this class. Even in these "low" years the contrast is striking. The very much higher rates in January, February, March, and April, the early rise in June and July, and the higher rates in December are at once apparent.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in Kansas City, Mo., has been consistently excessive for many years. Chart No. 9 shows, by years, the rates of Kansas City compared with Jersey City, N. J. Up to 1907 Jersey City depended upon an upland supply derived by impounding streams. This supply was exposed to some pollution, though the raw water was vastly superior to Missouri River water. Since 1907 hypochlorite of lime has been used in treating the supply, and the result is well shown on the chart. In 1908–9 and 1910 the rate in Jersey City averaged 10 deaths per 100,000, while in the same period Kansas City averaged 40. Since 1900 the rate in Kansas City has never been below 30 until 1911.


MISSOURI
RIVER
MISSOURI

Water undoubtedly is a big factor in Kansas City's typhoid. It must be borne in mind that water not only includes the public supply, but also hundreds of wells and springs. This is a limestone area, and wells and springs in such territory may furnish an attractive water in physical appearance which may be dangerously contaminated. The city chemist, Mr. Walter Cross, has shown repeatedly that many of these wells are polluted. The bulk of the people have access to the public supply, and the improved treatment of the water since the 1910 epidemic is beginning to show results.

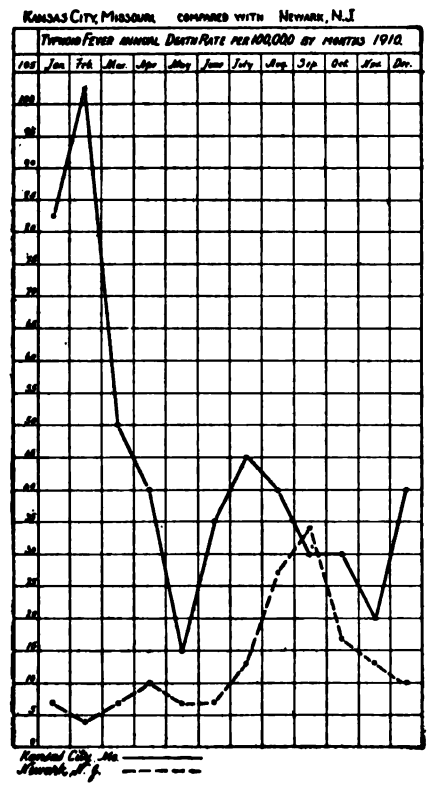

Kansas City, Missouri compared with Newark, N.J.
Typhoid Fever annual Death Rate per 100,000 by months 1910.
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Kansas City, Mo.
Newark, N. J.

CHART 7.

LEXINGTON, MO.

Lexington is situated on the Missouri River 68 miles below Kansas City. The population in 1910 was 5,242. The sewerage system consists of about 3½ miles of sanitary sewers, discharging by one outlet into the Missouri River. There is no treatment of sewage. About 50 per cent of the population still depend upon privies.

Nearly all the inhabitants use the public water supply, and wells are few. The public water supply is taken from the Missouri River. There is no treatment, but there is a reservoir capacity for between three and four days' supply.

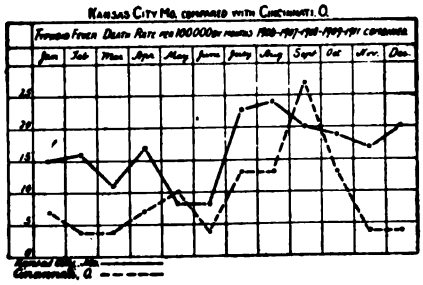

Kansas City Mo. compared with Cincinnati, O.
Typhoid Fever Death Rate per 100,000 by months 1908-1907-1908-1909-1911 compared
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Kansas City, Mo.
Cincinnati, O.

CHART 8.

BOONVILLE, MO.

Boonville is situated on the Missouri River 116 miles below Lexington and 184 miles below Kansas City. The population in 1910 was 4,252. About a third of the population still depend upon privies, although Boonville has several miles of sewerage discharging by two outlets into the Missouri River.

The water supply is from the Missouri River, treated. There is also total storage capacity in the three reservoirs of over 6,000,000 gallons. This would afford storage for about 12 days' supply. About one-third of the population depend upon wells, the remainder using the public water supply.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the Missouri River, 54 miles below Boonville and 240 miles below Kansas City. The population in 1910 was 11,850.

The entire sewage of the city is discharged into the Missouri River. The waterworks intake is in the Missouri River above the sewer outlets. The raw water is treated with lime and iron sulphate with sedimentation. No hypochlorite was used up to the time of my inspection. Upon my request, Dr. M. C. Stone, State bacteriologist, made daily examinations from June 11 to June 29. The total bacteria counts ranged from 50 to 1,200, usually from 200 to 400. B. coli was present in all 1 c. c. samples except one, and was present once in the 0.01 c. c. sample. The writer advised the use of hypochlorite in a letter to Dr. Stone, July, 1912.

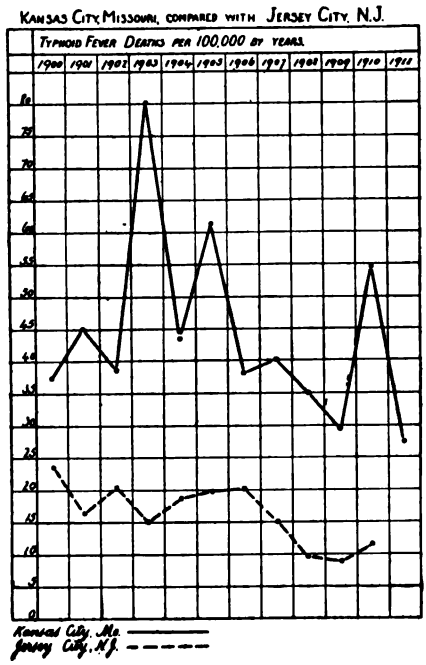


CHART 9.

WASHINGTON, MO.

Washington is situated on the Missouri River, 70 miles below Jefferson City and 38 miles below the mouth of the Osage River. Its population in 1910 was 3,670.

Two-thirds of the population use privies, the remaining third having sewer connections. There are about 2 miles of sewers emptying by one outlet into the Missouri River.

About a quarter of the population depend upon surface wells and the remainder use the public water supply. This is taken from the Missouri River. There is a reservoir capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, which should afford about five days' storage.

ST. CHARLES, MO.

St. Charles is situated on the Missouri River, 28 miles from its mouth and 43 miles below Washington. The population in 1910 was 9,437. About half the population use privies, although seven-eighths have

ly, 1912.

access to sewers. There are about 15 miles of sanitary sewers, which discharge by two outlets into the Missouri River.

The public water supply is taken from the Missouri River and few wells are in use. There are three settling basins and one standpipe, and two additional reservoirs, each of 1,000,000 gallons' capacity, are to be constructed.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*a*) CONDITIONS.

There has been an undue prevalence of typhoid fever for years in every city taking its water supply from the Missouri River except St. Joseph, and St. Joseph had high rates in 1910 and 1911. The consistently high rates in winter and spring year after year indicate that the greatest factor in these high rates was the sewage-polluted Missouri River water, imperfectly purified.

Previous to 1910 the older systems of purification were ineffective in times of great turbidity or of high bacterial content. Sedimentation without the use of a coagulant is not sufficient to purify the Missouri River water in time of gross pollution.

Purification processes depending upon sedimentation are more effective in times of great turbidity, but this higher percentage of purification is nullified by the high initial bacterial content of the untreated water.

Sewage pollution of the lower Missouri River is general from Sioux City to its mouth, while it is greater in the vicinity of cities and packing plants. It is also marked at points on the river far removed from cities. At such points, after many miles of stream flow from the nearest urban source (54 miles at Jefferson City or 23 miles at Quindaro) the B. coli content is still as high as 150 to 300 per cubic centimeter during certain months. This necessitates a high degree of purification in order to make Missouri River water safe.

Filter plants have not been able at times to overcome the pollution of the Missouri, often for lack of sufficient sedimentation, but principally because of the lack of hypochlorite as a final process. The bacterial count and the B. coli content per cubic centimeter are at times so high in the Missouri River that with a filter efficiency of 98 per cent removed a dangerous effluent remains.

(*b*) REMEDIES.

The primary requisite to reduce the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever in this area is safe water supplies.

The addition of hypochlorite of lime as a finishing process to the existing purification plants seems to have produced good results in Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City,

Mo. It is a question whether better results than those reported by Omaha and Kansas City, Mo., could be obtained by other methods. With a water of the character of Missouri River water, it is probable that the ideal is not reached by sedimentation and chemical treatment alone. Filtration would be an additional safeguard, and the increased cost could be further justified upon the improvement in the physical character of the water.

Kansas City, Kans., would be benefited by increased sedimentation basin capacity. Those cities which are not using hypochlorite should install a hypochlorite apparatus at once as an addition to their plants, after correcting the defects in their water purification systems. These municipalities need an aggressive campaign to eliminate the shallow well and the insanitary privy.

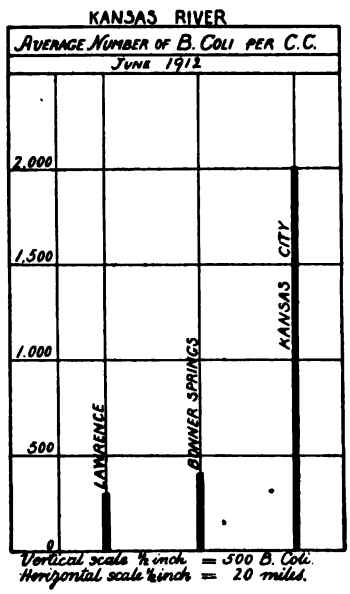


CHART 12.—Showing average number of B. coli per c. c. Kansas River during June, 1912.

Some pollution of streams in a populous area is inevitable. Even with the most elaborate methods of sewage treatment which are economically possible pollution will occur in times of flood after rains and thaws and from persons navigating the stream. Sewage treatment, as a matter of fact, has been initiated usually to prevent nuisance. It is very effective for this purpose by oxidizing the putrescible material or by the nitrification process due to anaerobes in septic compartments. The effluent, however, while it is more stable and less likely to produce nuisance, has still a very high bacterial content. So that sewage treatment is not a substitute for water purification.

The use of streams for the disposal of sewage is an economic resource and may often be employed without detriment to others; hence its absolute prohibition would be unjustifiable. Such use of streams is sound in principle and safe in practice when proper restrictive control is exercised.

Although prevention of all pollution is impossible, the control of pollution is feasible and necessary. The discharge of sewage by cities should be under control, and disposal by dilution should be permitted, for economic reasons, up to the limit of permissible pollution.

The permissible limit of pollution of a waterway can be fixed only after a careful study of the waterway, the uses which must be made of it and to which it is best adapted. The permissible limit of pollution allowing a reasonable use of the stream for the purposes for which

it is best adapted must be fixed for each locality by the formulation of official standards for the waterway at that particular point. Such official standards should be made for each problem independently and separately, it being manifestly impossible to fix general standards of raw water to cover all cases without gross injustice. The acceptance of these basic facts will tend to prevent unjustifiable generalization in a problem in which each locality is a law unto itself. By allowing a reasonable use of these interstate waters for the reception of sewage or sewage effluents, subject to such restrictions coupled with water purification as will amply protect the public health, the more intensive process of sewage purification may in many cases be avoided. A city may thus be saved a very great expense which could only be justified on sentimental and not on practical grounds.

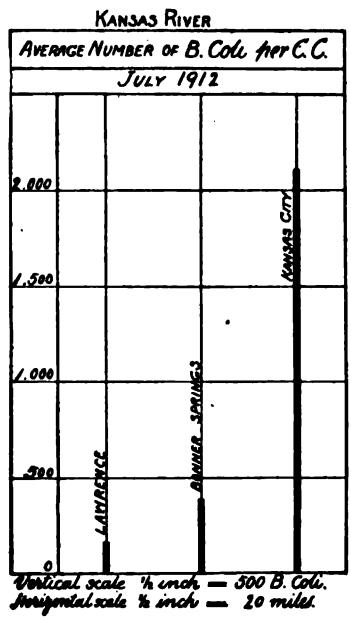


CHART 13.—Showing average number of B. coli per c. c. Kansas River during July, 1912.

To attempt the impossible is not only to court certain failure, but, further, such attempts make difficult later efforts of a more conservative and practical nature.

The Missouri River at points farthest removed from the greatest sources of sewage pollution furnishes a raw water for drinking purposes which not only is unfit for drinking without treatment, but which requires very thorough treatment to render it safe.

Sewage treatment is often an aid and sometimes a necessity in improving the quality of a grossly polluted water which is used as a source of water supply. There is no doubt that there are points on the Missouri River where the pollution is excessive. This preliminary survey shows that some of these points have probably exceeded even a liberal construction of the phrase "permissible pollution." It is impossible to generalize with justice and a further intensive survey at such points is necessary to determine if treatment is necessary and what degree of purification should be exacted in fairness to all concerned.

The condition of the Missouri River has reached a point where immediate control of pollution is necessary to prevent further impairment of the stream as an interstate source of water supply. Probably restriction of the present pollution would be unnecessary except at certain points, but further increase of this pollution should be care-

fully passed upon and permission granted only after most careful consideration. If the pollution increases beyond present conditions, too great a strain and responsibility will be placed upon the water-purification plants.

Even now the pollution is such that at certain points it would be an unfair adjustment of the balance between sewage treatment and water purification to expect any water-purification plant to care for such a raw water. Luckily it has not been necessary thus far to place water-works intakes near such points.

The pollution found in the Missouri River is sufficiently gross to require attention. Before the introduction of "hypochlorite" as a finishing process or adjuvant to other methods of water purification, one would have said unquestionably that the raw water in the Missouri River was polluted to such an extent that its purification imposed an excessive responsibility and undue cost upon purification plants, and therefore this pollution should be greatly reduced.

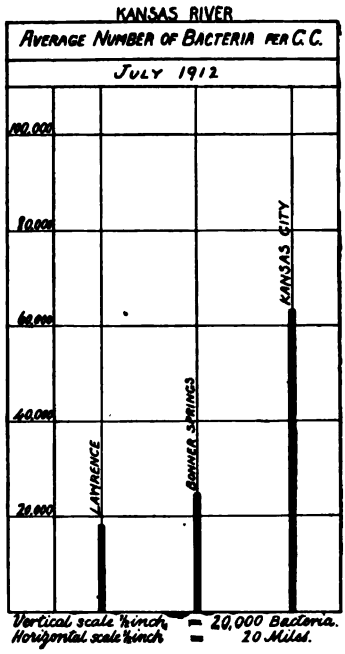


CHART 15.—Showing average number of bacteria per c. c. Kansas River during June, 1912.

A filter plant or a purification plant of any kind unaided by hypochlorite is considered to be working satisfactorily if the percentage removal of bacteria is as high as 99 per cent. Yet such efficiency applied to Missouri River water with counts of 50,000 or 100,000 leave a very dangerous effluent with bacterial counts of 500 to 1,000 per cubic centimeter.

The introduction of hypochlorite modified our views somewhat in regard to the load upon a purification plant which could be cared for economically. By the addition of hypochlorite to a clarified effluent, with counts of 500 or higher, a result bacteriologically satisfactory is obtained at low cost, as shown at Omaha, Kansas City, Mo., and other places. I am of the opinion, however, that the pollution of raw water used as a source for water-purification plants, should be reduced to the minimum consistent with the finances of the communities involved even where the purification plant plus the hypochlorite seems to be able to overcome the high bacterial counts and other indices of pollution in the raw water.

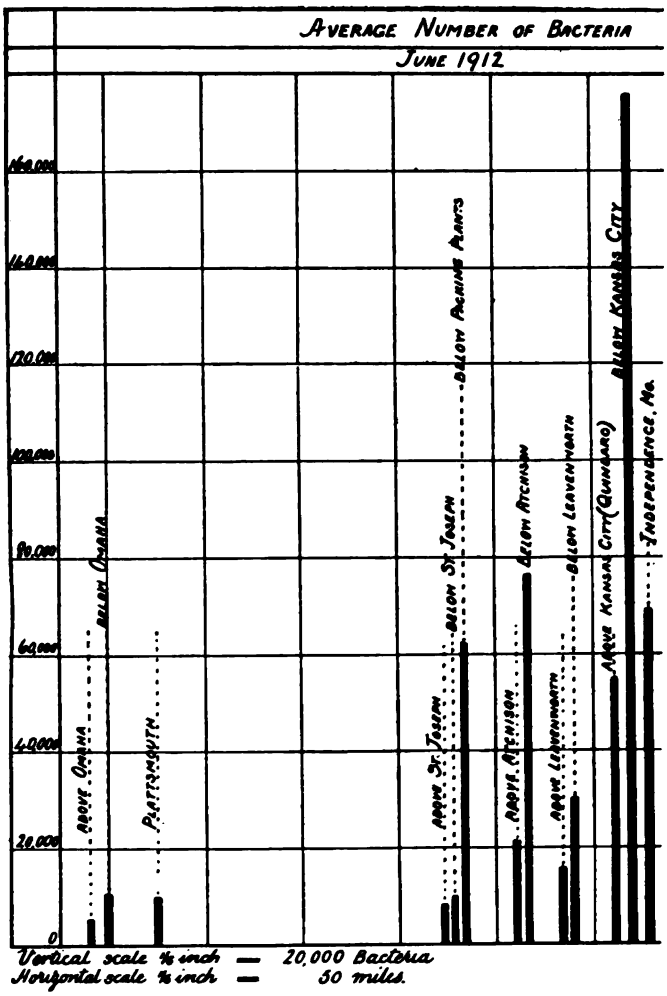


CHART 14.—Average number of bacteria per c. c. Missouri

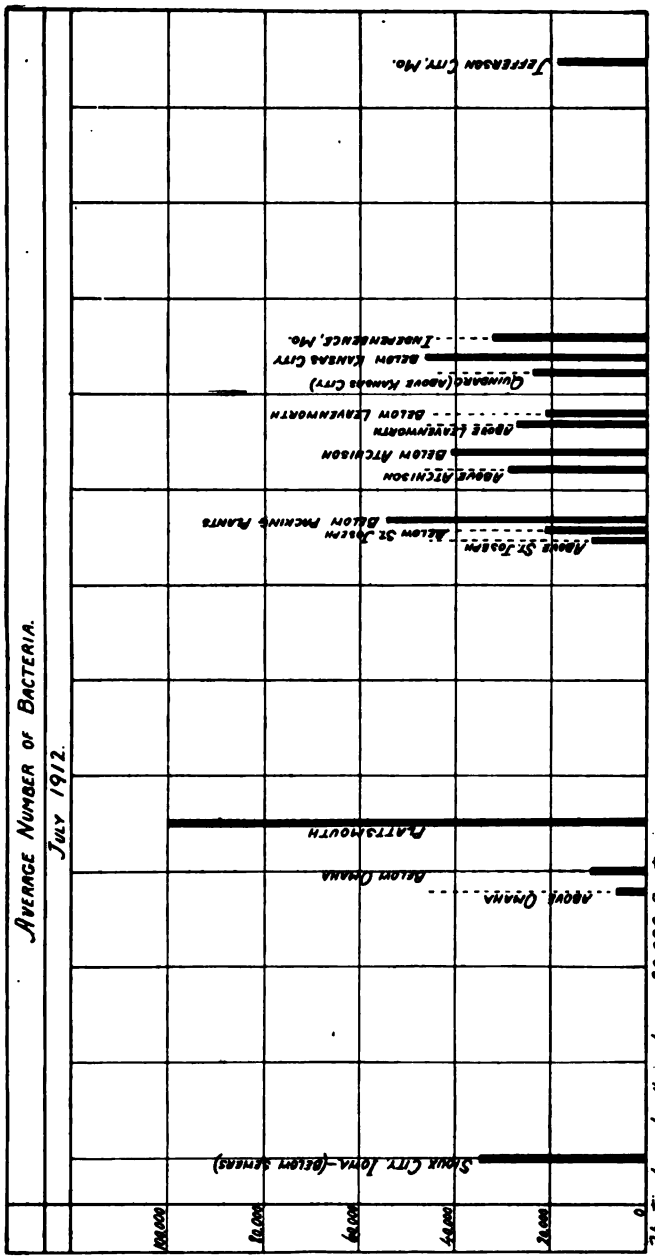


CHART 16.—Showing average number of bacteria per c. c. Missouri River during July, 1912.

The rather high degree or rural pollution—that is, washings of the drainage area in times of flood, thaws, and heavy rains—is unavoidable, but the heavy unrestrained pollution of many cities and towns on tributary streams is corrigible at least to some extent under State laws and such improvement should be effected. The urban pollution and pollution from packing plants is a very great factor in the pollution of the Missouri River, and this unrestrained discharge of raw sewage and wastes into the gr t interstate waterway should be checked and placed under most careful control.

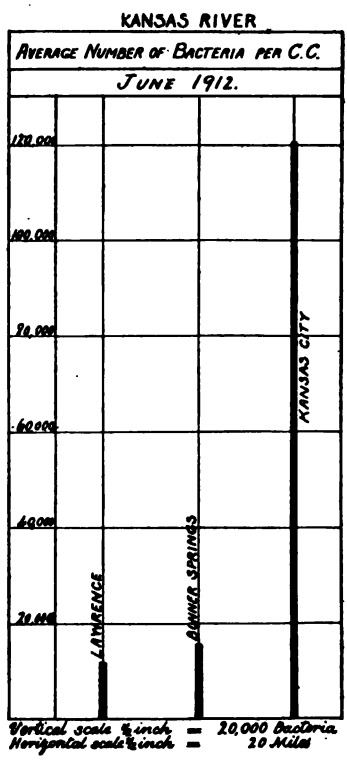


CHART 17.—Showing average number of bacteria per c. c., Kansas River during July, 1912.

In discussing the problem of pollution of waterways many widely diverse opinions are expressed. There are those on the one hand who speak of absolute prevention of pollution as though it were feasible to effect, while the opposite view is held by some, that the streams should receive the unrestricted discharge of sewage from urban communities. Between these two extremes lies the logical position held by students of the problem whose professional training and experience compels attention.

This latter position is held by sanitarians and sanitary engineers in general, and consists in control of pollution, using the streams wherever possible without detriment to the public health.

The pollution of rivers, streams, and lakes within a State may be controlled by State laws. The problem of the control of great interstate and international lakes and rivers is not so simple. They must be considered as a complete entity, and not piecemeal. The same laws or restrictions should apply to the Missouri River whether it be that part which separates Iowa and Nebraska, or that which separates Kansas and Missouri. The problem of pollution of interstate and international waters is so broad and affects so many interests that it necessitates for its equitable and efficient handling a central directing authority independent of local influences of prejudices. This central authority must also have the power to deal with foreign countries and adjust international differences. It is difficult to secure uniformity of law in the various States, and uniformity of procedure under such law is almost too much to be expected. To treat the problem of pol-

lution on these great interstate or international waterways with justice and equity to all concerned there is a necessity for Federal control.

This control should include provisions that persons, corporations, or municipalities now habitually polluting an interstate waterway should be required to file within a specified period plans in duplicate showing the manner and extent of pollution. They should be required to secure a permit from the Federal authority for any extension of existing sewer or waste outlets or systems before commencing construction. The Federal requirements should be the minimum necessary for the prevention of the spread of disease in interstate traffic, leaving to the various States the right to exact more rigid requirements from municipalities within their own borders consistent with their own State laws.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF PURITY FOR RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

To the President and Members of the National Association for Preventing the Pollution of Rivers and Waterways:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the National Association for Preventing the Pollution of Rivers and Waterways, held at Baltimore, Md., on December 13, 1911, it was voted "that a committee of five members of the association be appointed by the president to act as a committee on standards of purity for rivers and waterways, with instructions to study the general subject in a broad way, and to make a tentative report at the next annual meeting of the association on the feasibility of establishing standards applicable to different conditions," and on December 21, 1911, the undersigned were duly appointed by the president, Mr. Calvin W. Hendrick, to serve as members of this committee. We at once entered into correspondence and on June 27, 1912, met in New York for a conference.

The various matters involved have been considered in detail, but the present preliminary report is confined to certain fundamental propositions, about which there appears to be little difference of opinion among sanitary engineers. These propositions, with a few explanatory notes, are as follows:

Your committee finds—

(1) That because of the increasing population of the country, the increasing tendency toward concentration of population in cities, the extension of agriculture, the increasing necessity of artificial fertilization, and the growth of manufacturing, it is and always will be physically impossible to maintain our rivers and waterways in their original and natural condition of purity. However much we may strive to the contrary, some pollution of the water is inevitable. A reasonable degree of cleanliness should nevertheless be demanded.

(2) That up to certain limiting points the use of our rivers and waterways as vehicles for the reception, transmission, and ultimate disposal of sewage and other liquid wastes is primarily an economic question. The discharge of raw sewage into our streams and harbors should not be universally prohibited by law.

(3) That the method of disposal of sewage by dilution is recognized as sound in principle and safe in practice, if carried on with proper restrictions. The power of streams to transport suspended matter, and the ability of natural bodies of water to oxidize and destroy offensive substances through the action of various physical, chemical, and biological processes, represent a natural resource that should be utilized as far as this can be done with safety and economy and without offense.

NOTE.—This is in line with the present idea of conservation. It is believed that the use of these forces of nature may be just as valuable in their way as the use of certain streams for water power is valuable in its way. Not to take advantage of them where possible would be contrary to public economy. Some streams probably serve their best use to the general public as carriers and destroyers of waste organic matter. The point to be determined is as to how far these forces can be utilized without offense. The ordinary limits of dilution based on the ratio of the population or the volume of the sewage to the stream flow are not sufficient, as they fail to take into account the velocity of the current and the opportunities for aeration. Further data on this point are needed.

(4) That for each river and waterway at any given point there is a limit to the amount of permissible discharge of waste matter. The reasons for this limit are not the same in all cases, but vary according to the use that is made of the river or of the water of the river, and according to the character of the territory through which it flows. No universal standard of purity can be wisely established or maintained.

(5) That when the extent of the pollution is such as to affect the public health in any way by any reasonable use of the river or the water of the river, the sanitary aspect of the situation should control and the degree of pollution should be regulated accordingly.

NOTE.—This proposition involves the question as to what is a reasonable use of rivers and waterways, which is a matter to be determined for each particular case, and one that in the event of conflicts between different interests must at present be decided by the courts.

(6) That when the extent of the pollution is such as to cause sensible offense to public decency in the course of any reasonable use of the river, this aspect of the situation may properly control.

(7) That when the extent of pollution is such as to cause material injury to fish or shellfish industries, or to the ice industry, this element may control.

(8) That when the extent of the pollution is such as to cause the silting up of the channels of navigable streams, this element may control.

(9) That even when the demands of public health, offense to decency, and interference with navigation are such as to place a limit to the pollution of the stream, the economic aspects of the case should be considered in regulating the amount of permissible discharge of waste matter—the fundamental principle being that the results accomplished shall be reasonably commensurate with the cost of prevention of the pollution.

NOTE.—It is recognized that there are great demands upon cities for expenditures made in the interest of public health and comfort, and that the relative results obtained by expenditures for different purposes should be considered when budgets are being made up.

(10) That while no universal standard of purity applicable to all rivers and waterways can be established, it is believed to be feasible to establish and maintain appropriate standards of a general nature for waters that fall within certain particular groupings. Your committee has this matter under advisement, but is not prepared to report upon it in detail at this time.

(11) That, inasmuch as the safety of public water supplies is the most important element in the problem of stream pollution at the present time, the following general principles should govern the discharge of sewage and waste matters into rivers and waterways.

(*a*) Streams from which water supplies are taken without purification should not receive any fecal matter, sewage, sewage effluent, or wastes that will render the water a menace to health or otherwise impair its natural quality.

(*b*) Streams from which water supplies are taken and used after purification should not receive fecal matter, sewage, sewage effluent, or waste matters in such quantities that the contamination of the water at any waterworks intake would put an unreasonable burden upon the purification works, or in quantities sufficient to produce the conditions referred to in the next paragraph. The treatment of sewage or wastes required to produce this result may vary from none at all, in the case of large streams where the pollution is very remote, to a thorough treatment if the pollution is large and near the waterworks intake.

(*c*) Streams not used for water supply may receive sewage whereverand in such quantities that its entrance will not sensibly offend decency in the reasonable public use of the stream or cause interference with navigation or with valuable fish industries or the ice industry. Where this can not be done the sewage or wastes should

receive such treatment before discharge as to bring the effluent within this rule, due regard being given to the relative cost of the processes required and the benefits to be derived.

(*d*) Large lakes from which water is used for a public water supply without filtration should not receive any fecal matter, sewage, or sewage effluent within a distance of several miles from the intake, depending upon local conditions as to currents, and suitable provision should be made for disinfecting the water supply.

(*e*) Large lakes from which water is used for public water supply after filtration should not receive fecal matter, sewage, sewage effluents, or other waste matters in such amounts or at such places that the water reaching the intake would be contaminated to the extent that an unreasonable load would be placed upon the filter, or in quantities sufficient to produce the conditions referred to in the next paragraph. The sewage treatment required to produce this result may vary in efficiency according to the distance between the sewer outlet and the water-supply intake, the nature of the currents, and other local factors.

(*f*) Lakes not used for water supply may receive sewage if discharged in such a manner as to be quickly and thoroughly diluted, so that its entrance will not sensibly offend decency in the reasonable use of the lake, or interfere with navigation or with valuable fish industries. Where this can not be done the sewage should receive such treatment before discharge as to bring the effluent within this rule, due regard being given to the relative cost of the processes required and the benefits to be derived.

(*g*) Harbors and tidal estuaries may receive sewage at such places and in such amounts that the discharge does not sensibly offend decency in the reasonable public use of the water or cause interference with navigation or with valuable fish or shellfish industries. Where this can not be done the sewage should receive such treatment before discharge as to bring the effluent within this rule, due regard being given to the relative cost of the processes required and the benefits to be derived.

NOTE.—The tenth proposition brings up the very important question as to what is a reasonable burden to place upon a water-filtration plant. The data for deciding this have not yet been secured. It is recognized that water-filtration plants are not infallible and that for this reason the work that they are called upon to do must not be too great. Until this fundamental question is settled it will not be possible to formulate reasonable standards of purity for streams necessarily used both for sewage disposal and for water supply. It is not out of place to here remark that often greater economy can be secured by abandoning water supplies from polluted streams than by attempting to reduce the pollution to the required extent. The difficulty in doing this lies in properly adjusting the cost between the conflicting interests and raises some interesting questions of the policy of control that might be properly taken up for discussion by another committee of this association.

(12) Thus while recognizing that the pollution of many rivers and waterways is inevitable, and that absolute prevention of pollution is impossible, it is deemed imperatively necessary that some control over the discharge of waste matter into rivers and waterways be maintained in order that conditions prejudicial to the public health and comfort and damage to property may be kept at a minimum. The committee heartily indorses, therefore, the movement that is being made to keep the pollution of streams within reasonable bounds and not allow our rivers and waterways to become unduly soiled.

Your committee recommends the adoption by the association of these fundamental propositions, believing that they will serve as a basis for the establishment of more detailed standards later, and will be helpful to those who at the present time are engaged in formulating policies in regard to this matter.

Your committee also requests that it be allowed to continue its work for another year, and that it be given power to confer with the committee on river cleaning recently chosen by the section of sanitary engineering of the American Pulbic Health

Association, and, if thought desirable, to collaborate with this committee in the formulation of a joint report.

GEORGE C. WHIPPLE.
A. J. MCLAUGHLIN.
EDWARD BARTOW.
GEORGE M. WISNER.
H. W. CLARK.

NEW YORK, *October 22, 1912.*

TABLE I.

[Bacteriological laboratory, Iowa State Board of Health, Prof. Henry Albert, director.]

Date.	Sampling point 1, Missouri River, below Sioux City, Iowa.					
	Number of colonies in 1 c. c.	Colon bacilli found in—				
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 2	45,000	+	+	+	−	−
3	49,000	+	+	+	−	−
4 (no specimen)						
5	40,000	+	+	+	+	−
6	46,000	+	+	+	+	−
7 (no specimen)						
8	45,000	+	+	+	+	−
9	50,000	+	+	+	+	−
10	40,000	+	+	+	+	−
11	60,000	+	+	+	+	−
12	42,000	+	+	+	−	−
13	38,000	+	+	+	−	−
14 (no specimen)						
15	36,000	+	+	+	+	−
16	30,000	+	+	+	+	−
17	25,000	+	+	+	−	−
18	20,000	+	+	+	−	−
19	28,000	+	+	+	−	−
20	40,000	+	+	+	−	−
21 (no specimen)						
22	40,000	+	+	+	+	−
23	32,000	+	+	+	−	−
24	20,000	+	+	+	+	−
25	21,000	+	+	+	+	−
26	20,000	+	+	+	+	−
27	28,000	+	+	+	−	−
28 (no specimen)						
29	40,000	+	+	+	−	−
30	28,000	+	+	+	+	−
31	20,000	+	+	+	−	−

TABLE II.

[Laboratory, Omaha Department of Health, Prof. Millard Langfeld, bacteriologist.]

Date.	Sampling point 2, Missouri River, Omaha, Nebr., taken above city.					Sampling point 3, Missouri River, Omaha, Nebr., taken below city.				
	Bacteria in 1 c. c.	B. coli in—				Bacteria in 1 c. c.	B. coli in—			
		1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.		1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 1	4,000	+	+	+	−	12,000	+	+	−	−
2 (Sunday)										
3	3,800	+	−	−	−	12,200	+	+	+	−
4	3,200	+	+	−	−	2,800	+	+	+	−
5	2,600	+	+	−	−	3,800	+	+	+	−
6	7,000	+	+	−	−	17,000	+	+	−	−
7	7,200	+	+	+	−	12,000	+	+	+	+
8	3,000	+	+	−	−	15,000	+	+	+	−
9 (Sunday)										
10	7,400	+	+	−	−	9,600	+	+	+	−
11	4,000	+	+	+	−	13,600	+	+	−	−
12	26,600	+	+	+	−	9,200	+	+	−	−
13	10,400	+	+	+	+	13,200	+	+	+	−
14	7,000	+	+	−	−	18,400	+	+	+	−
15	3,200	+	+	+	−	4,200	+	+	+	−
16 (Sunday)										
17	6,800	+	+	−	−	10,800	+	+	+	−
18	2,800	+	+	+	−	6,000	+	+	+	−
19	4,800	+	+	+	−	3,300	+	+	+	−
20	4,200	+	+	−	−	7,200	+	+	−	−
21	3,800	.....	+	+	−	8,600	.....	+	+	−
22	2,000	.....	+	−	−	7,400	.....	+	+	−
23 (Sunday)										
24	1,600	.....	+	+	−	7,000	.....	+	+	−
25	2,200	.....	+	−	−	3,800	.....	+	+	−
26	4,400	.....	+	+	−	5,800	.....	+	+	+
27	1,000	.....	+	−	−	(1)				
28	7,200	.....	+	+	−	12,800	.....	+	+	−
29	5,600	.....	+	+	−	16,400	.....	+	+	−
30 (Sunday)										

[1] No specimen.

TABLE III.

Date.	Sampling point 2, above city.					Sampling point 3, below city.				
	Bacteria in 1 c. c.	B. coli in—				Bacteria in 1 c. c.	B. coli in—			
		1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.		1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 1	9,400	.....	+	+	+	24,400	.....	+	+	+
2	3,600	.....	+	+	−	17,800	.....	+	+	+
3	7,100	.....	+	+	+	14,400	.....	+	+	+
4 (No specimen)										
5	5,100	.....	+	+	−	14,300	.....	+	+	+
6	3,200	.....	+	+	−	13,600	.....	+	+	−
7 (Sunday)										
8	8,500	.....	+	+	−	14,200	.....	+	+	+
9 (No specimen)										
10	4,900	.....	+	+	−	12,200	.....	+	+	−
11	3,600	.....	+	+	−	14,000	.....	+	+	−
12	3,800	.....	+	−	−	4,000	.....	+	−	−
13	1,800	.....	+	+	−					
14 (Sunday)										
15	8,800	.....	+	+	−	12,300	.....	+	+	−
16	16,300	.....	+	+	+	13,100	.....	+	+	−
17	4,700	.....	+	+	−	8,700	.....	+	+	−
18	3,200	.....	+	+	−	4,600	.....	+	+	−
19	7,600	.....	+	+	+	10,200	.....	+	+	−
20	8,500	.....	+	+	−	4,200	.....	+	+	+
21 (Sunday)										
22	7,100	.....	+	+	−	9,400	.....	+	+	−
23	9,600	.....	+	+	−	15,400	.....	+	+	+
24	5,400	.....	+	+	−	12,200	.....	+	+	−
25	3,200	.....	+	+	−	8,600	.....	+	+	−
26	4,600	.....	+	+	−	16,300	.....	+	+	−
27 (No specimen)										
28 (Sunday)										
29	3,800	.....	+	+	−	7,000	.....	+	+	+
30	3,000	.....	+	+	−	7,400	.....	+	+	−
31	13,500	.....	+	+	−	7,100	.....	+	+	−

TABLE IV.

[University of Nebraska, Department of Bacteriology; Prof. H. H. Waite, Mr. John J. Putnam.]

Location.	Date.	Sampling point 4, Platte River above Plattsmouth, sampling point 5, Missouri River, below Plattsmouth.					
		Bacteria per cubic centimeter on agar 48 hours at 37.5 c.	B. coli in—				
			0.001 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0 1 c. c.	1 c. c.	10 c. c.
	1912.						
Missouri River	June 21	1,400	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 22	1,250	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 25	10,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	8,350	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 26	3,700	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 27	1,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 28	24,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	June 29	24,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	14,400	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	July 1	17,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	2,230	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	July 2	7,500	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	July 4	3,300	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	9,500	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri River	July 5	7,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	+	+
Missouri Rive	July 6	14,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	10,000	−	−	−	+	+
Missouri River	July 9	73,200	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	65,000	−	−	−	+	+
Missouri River	July 10	113,600	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	25,000	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 11	(1)	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	(1)	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 12	74,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	77,000	−	+	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 13	25,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	35,000	−	+	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 15	80,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	27,000	−	+	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 16	75,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	58,000	−	+	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 17	625,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	225,000	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 18	248,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	153,000	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 19	125,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	80,000	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 20	260,000	+	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	3,000	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 22	200,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	14,500	−	−	−	−	+
Missouri River	July 23	76,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	2,500	−	+	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 24	38,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	1,000	−	−	−	−	+
Missouri River	July 26	40,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	1,200	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 27	60,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	3,700	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 29	45,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	3,700	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 30	115,000	−	−	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	12,400	−	−	+	+	+
Missouri River	July 31	35,000	−	+	+	+	+
Platte River	...do.....	24,000	−	−	+	+	+

[1] Spreaders

TABLE V.

[Laboratory of Board of Health, St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. E. A. Logan, bacteriologist.]

Date.	Sampling point 6, Missouri River, above the city.							
	Total count per cubic centimeter.	B. coli in—						
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.
June 8	3,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
9	1,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
10	7,200	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
11	1,900	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
12	6,700	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
13	3,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
14	2,100	+	−	+	+	−	−	−
15	50,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
16	8,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
17	10,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
18	82,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	7,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
20	4,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
21	12,900	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
22	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
23	7,200	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
24	20,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
25	15,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
26	2,300	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
27	400	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
28	380	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
29	2,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
30	900	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
July 1	17,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
2	23,800	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
3	5,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
4	16,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
5	7,000	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
6	3,000	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
7	9,000	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
8	30,700	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
9	17,500	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
10	9,800	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
11	1,600	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
12	1,400	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
13	46,800	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
14	13,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
15	34,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
16	14,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
17	1,400	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
18	5,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
19	14,200	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
20	700	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
21	18,200	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
22	400	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
23	3,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
24	3,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
25	2,500	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
26	13,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
27	12,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
28	8,000	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
29	5,400	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
30	9,100	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
31	6,200	+	+	−	−	−	−	−

TABLE VI.

Date.	Sampling point 7, Missouri River, at St. Joseph, Mo. (Grand Island Bridge).							
	Total count.	B. coli in—						
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.
June 8	3,700	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
9	16,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
10	1,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
11	1,700	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
12	15,500	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
13	7,300	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
14	2,200	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
15	4,700	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
16	8,400	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
17	8,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
18	90,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
19	4,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
20	9,400	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
21	4,600	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
22	14,400	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
23	23,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
24	13,100	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
25	890	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
26	5,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
27	1,200	+	+	+	−	+	−	−
28	2,800	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
29	1,400	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
30	2,200	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
July 1	80,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
2	71,400	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
3	3,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
4	2,200	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
5	1,200	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
6	11,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
7	12,240	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
8	10,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
9	880	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
10	2,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
11	2,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
12	1,100	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
13	1,800	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
14	30,700	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
15	52,600	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
16	27,600	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
17	3,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
18	4,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
19	16,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
20	2,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
21	50,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
22	5,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
23	13,400	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
24	13,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
25	10,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
26	14,500	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
27	13,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
28	24,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
29	17,000	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
30	11,000	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
31	162,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−

TABLE VII.

Date.	Sampling point 8, Missouri River, St. Joseph, Mo. (below packing plants).							
	Total count per cubic centimeter.	B. coli in—						
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.
June 8	80,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
9	111,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
10	54,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
11	65,200	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
12	50,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
13	380,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	54,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
15	36,600	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
16	44,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
17	16,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
18	87,650	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
19	9,300	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
20	33,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
21	19,900	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
22	33,500	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
23	84,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24	50,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	36,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
26	100,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
27	8,800	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
28	10,700	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
29	86,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
30	14,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
July 1	56,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
2	100,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
3	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
4	220,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	40,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
6	300,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	14,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
8	96,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
9	1,700	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
10	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	40,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	84,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
13	126,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
14	94,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
15	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
16	20,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
17	14,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
18	11,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
19	20,000	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
20	9,600	+	+	+	−	−	−	−
21	25,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
22	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	50,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
24	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
25	18,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
26	14,500	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
27	22,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−
28	Spoiled.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
29	30,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	54,000	+	+	+	+	+	+	−
31	28,000	+	+	+	+	+	−	−

TABLE VIII.

[Kansas State Board of Health Water and Sewage Laboratory University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. Mr. Sherwood, Miss M. Greenfield.]

Date.	Sampling points 9 and 10, Atchison, Kans.							
	Source.[1]	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	B. coli in—				
				10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 13	A. C.	50,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+	?	
13	B. C.	457,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
			Acid col.	+	+	?	+	
13	C. S.	90	Gas	+	−	−	−	−
			Acid col.	?				
14	A. C.	32,200	Gas		+	+	−	+
			Acid col.		+	+		−
14	B. C.	338,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
14	C. S.	10,000	Gas	+		−	−	
			Acid col.	−				
15	A. C.	16,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
15	B. C.	16,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
15	C. S.	400	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	−				
18	A. C.	19,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		−	+	+	
18	B. C.	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
18	C. S.	200	Gas		+	+	+	
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	A. C.	8,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	B. C.	13,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
19	C. S.	290	Gas	+	+	+	+	
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	
20	A. C.	11,200	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
20	B. C.	6,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
20	C. S.	145	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
22	A. C.	80,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
22	B. C.	82,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
22	C. S.	60	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
24	A. C.	12,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
24	B. C.	10,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
24	C. S.	170	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	−	+	+		
25	A. C.	12,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	B. C.	6,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	C. S.	120	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
26	A. C.	2,300	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
26	B. C.	4,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
26	C. S.	120	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
27	A. C.	13,000	Gas		+	+	−	+
			Acid col.		+	+		+
27	B. C.	8,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
27	C. S.	20	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
28	A. C.	5,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
28	B. C.	7,900	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		

[1] A. C. signifies above the city; B. C. signifies below the city; and C. S. is the city water supply.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Date.	Sampling points 9 and 10, Atchison, Kans.							
	Source.	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	B. coli in—				
				10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 28	C. S.	165	Gas	+	+	−	+	
			Acid col.	+	+		−	
29	A. C.	15,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
29	B. C.	16,900	Gas		+	+	−	+
			Acid col.		+	+		+
29	C. S.	140	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
July 1	A. C.	24,300	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	−
1	B. C.	33,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
1	C. S.	11,600	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
2	A. C.	20,700	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
2	B. C.	57,700	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
2	C. S.	287	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
3	A. C.	129,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
3	B. C.	143,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
3	C. S.	390	Gas	+	+	+	+	
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	
5	A. C.	85,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
5	B. C.	126,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	−
5	C. S.	2,800	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
6	A. C.	25,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
6	B. C.	38,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
6	C. S.	380	Gas	+	+	−	+	
			Acid col.	+	+		−	
8	A. C.	35,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
8	B. C.	43,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
8	C. S.	530	Gas	+	+	−	+	
			Acid col.	+	+		+	
9	A. C.	18,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
9	B. C.	Spreader.	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
9	C. S.	300	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
10	A. C.	29,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
10	B. C.	30,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
10	C. S.	300	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
11	A. C.	14,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
11	B. C.	86,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
11	C. S.	600	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
12	A. C.	18,200	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
12	B. C.	28,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
12	C. S.	Spreader.	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
13	A. C.	5,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
13	B. C.	3,200	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
13	C. S.	(1)	Gas					

[1] Bottle empty.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Date.	Sampling points 9 and 10, Atchison, Kans.							
	Source.	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	B. coli in—				
				10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 15	A. C.	7,300	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
15	B. C.	11,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
15	C. S.	1,100	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
16	A. C.	15,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
16	B. C.	10,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
16	C. S.	1, 0	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
17	A. C.	(1)						
17	B. C.	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
17	C. S.	700	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
18	A. C.	(2)						
18	B. C.	26,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
18	C. S.	1,100	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
19	A. C.	12,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	B. C.	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	C. S.	Broken.						
20	A. C.	5,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
20	B. C.	9,700	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
20	C. S.	180	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
22	A. C.	16,200	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
22	B. C.	(3)						
22	C. S.	1,400	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
23	A. C.	84,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
23	B. C.	90,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
23	C. S.	620	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
24	A. C.	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
24	B. C.	(3)						
24	C. S.	520	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
25	A. C.	17,600	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
25	B. C.	7,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	C. S.	1,800	Gas	+	+	+	+	
			Acid col.	+	+	−	−	
26	A. C.	14,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
26	B. C.	23,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
26	C. S.	770	Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
27	A. C.	79,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
27	B. C.	65,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
27	C. S.	800	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
30	A. C.	7,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
30	B. C.	8,600	Gas		+	−	+	−
			Acid col.		+		−	
30	C. S.	170	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
31	A. C.	11,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
31	B. C.	(3)						
31	C. S.		Gas	+	+	+	−	
			Acid col.	+	+	+		

[1] Sample broken. [2] Sample bottle broken. [3] Bottle broken.

TABLE IX.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Mr. Sherwood, Miss M. Greenfield.]

Date.	Sampling points 11 and 12, Leavenworth, Kans.							
	Source.[1]	Bacteria.	B. coli in—					
			Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 11	A. C.	6,400	Gas	+	+	+	−	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
11	B. C.	145,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	+
11	C. S.							
12	A. C.	1,400	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	+
12	B. C.	100,000	Gas	+	+	+	−	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
12	C. S.							
13	A. C.	9,700	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	+
13	B. C.	14,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+	+	
13	C. S.	50	Gas	−	−	−	−	−
			Acid col.					
14	A. C.	16,400	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+	−	
14	B. C.	12,000	Gas	+	+	+	−	−
			Acid col.	+	+	+		
14	C. S.	340	Gas	−	−	−	−	−
			Acid col.					
15	A. C.	9,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
15	B. C.	16,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
15	C. S.	15,000	Gas	−	−	−		
			Acid col.					
17	A. C.	73,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
17	B. C.	52,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
17	C. S.	15	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
18	A. C.	30,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
18	B. C.	60,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
18	C. S.	50	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
19	A. C.	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	B. C.	19,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	C. S.	80	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
20	A. C.	12,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
20	B. C.	13,600	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
20	C. S.	15	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
21	A. C.	21,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
21	B. C.	18,200	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
21	C. S.	12	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
22	A. C.	12,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
22	B. C.	13,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	−
22	C. S.	40	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
24	A. C.	9,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
24	B. C.	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
24	C. S.	35	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					

[1] A. C. signifies above the city; B. C., below the city; and C. S. is the city water supply.

TABLE IX—Continued.

Date.	Sampling points 11 and 12, Leavenworth, Kans.							
	Source.	Bacteria.	B. coli in—					
			Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 25	A. C.	7,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	B. C.	8,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	C. S.	7	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
26	A. C.	7,800	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
26	B. C.	4,800	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
26	C. S.	10	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
27	A. C.	8,100	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
27	B. C.	6,900	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
27	C. S.	10	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
28	A. C.	10,200	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
28	B. C.	16,200	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
28	C. S.	8	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
29	A. C.	18,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
29	B. C.	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
29	C. S.	110	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
July 1	A. C.	17,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
1	B. C.	(1)						
1	C. S.	28	Gas	−	+	−	−	
			Acid col.		−			
2	A. C.	32,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
2	B. C.	73,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
2	C. S.	10	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
3	A. C.	17,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
3	B. C.	15,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
3	C. S.	37	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
5	A. C.	80,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	−	
5	B. C.	30,000	Gas		+	+	−	+
			Acid col.		−	+		−
5	C. S.	40	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
6	A. C.	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
6	B. C.	16,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	−	+	
8	A. C.	15,300	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
8	B. C.	27,400	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
8	C. S.	20	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
9	A. C.	12,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
9	B. C.	14,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
9	C. S.	6	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
10	A. C.	42,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
10	B. C.	22,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	

[1] No sample.

TABLE IX—Continued.

Date.	Sampling points 11 and 12, Leavenworth, Kans.							
	Source.	Bacteria.	B. coli in—					
			Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 10	C. S.	20	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
11	A. C.	83,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
11	B. C.	1,250,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
11	C. S.	50	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
12	A. C.	50,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
12	B. C.	39,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
12	C. S.	Spreader.	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
13	A. C.	8,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
13	B. C.	9,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
13	C. S.	20	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
15	A. C.	6,700	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
15	B. C.	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
15	C. S.	25	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
16	A. C.	9,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
16	B. C.	12,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
16	C. S.	140	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
17	A. C.	8,700	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
17	B. C.	10,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
17	C. S.	8	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
18	A. C.	25,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
18	B. C.	28,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
18	C. S.	300	Gas	−	−	−	−	
			Acid col.					
19	A. C.	12,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	B. C.	16,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
19	C. S.	200,000	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
20	A. C.	10,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
20	B. C.	11,500	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
20	C. S.	21	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
22	A. C.	Broken.						
22	B. C.	9,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
22	C. S.	10	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
23	A. C.	22,400	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
23	B. C.	29,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
23	C. S.	60	Gas	+	−	−	−	
			Acid col.	+				
24	A. C.	7,400	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
24	B. C.	8,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
24	C. S.	12	Gas	+	−	−		
			Acid col.	+				

TABLE IX—Continued.

Date.	Sampling points 11 and 12, Leavenworth, Kans.							
	Source.	Bacteria.	B. coli in—					
			Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c	0.001 c. c.
July 25	A. C.	10,700	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	B. C.	11,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
25	C. S.	200	Gas	+	−	−		
			Acid col.	+				
26	A. C.	26,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
26	B. C.	18,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
26	C. S.	Broken.						
27	A. C.	27,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
27	B. C.	65,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
			Acid col.		+	+		
27	C. S.	1,200	Gas	−	−	−		
			Acid col.					
29	A. C.	8,600	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
29	B. C.	6,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
29	C. S.	500	Gas	+	+	−	−	
			Acid col.	+	+			
30	A. C.	105,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
30	B. C.	18,500	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
30	C. S.	30	Gas	−	−	−		
			Acid col.					
31	A. C.	34,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
			Acid col.		+	+	+	
31	B. C.	15,200	Gas		+	+	+	+
			Acid col.		+	+	+	+
31	C. S.	Spreader.	Gas	−	−	−		
			Acid col.					

TABLE X.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.; Mr. Sherwood, Miss M. Greenfield.]

Date.	Sampling point 13, Kansas River, at Lawrence, from bridge.						
	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 10	3,100	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	.....
11	8,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	−
12	5,500	Gas	+	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	.....	.....
13	9,400	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	+
14	17,800	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	+
15	8,900	Gas	.....	+	+	+	.....
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
17	13,600	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
18	18,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
19	9,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
20	29,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
21	20,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
22	30.000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
24	9,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
25	4,500	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
26	5,300	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
27	7,400	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	−
28	5,200	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
29	5,900	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
July 1	7,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
2	24,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
3	10,600	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
4	37,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
5	104,000	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
6	80 000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	−	.....
8	4,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
9	7,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
10	40,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
11	40,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
12	12,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
13	7,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
15	60,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
16	34,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
17	15,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
18	18,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
19	11,200	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
20	4,500	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
22	5,700	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....

TABLE X—Continued.

Date.	Sampling point 13, Kansas River, at Lawrence, from bridge.						
	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 23	3,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
24		Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
25	7,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
26	3,250	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
27	1,800	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
29	13,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
30	1,400	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
31	1,800	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		

TABLE XI.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.]

Date.	Sampling point 14, Kansas River, Bonner Springs, Kans.						
	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	B. coli in—				
			10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 11	12,200	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	
12	7,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	
13	10,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	+	+	+	+	+
14	6,000	Gas	+	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	+	+	+	−	
15	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
18	7,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
19	12,300	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
20	31,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
21	25,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
22	29,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
24	40,000	Gas		+	+		
		Acid col		+	+	+	−
25	20,000	Gas		+	+	+	
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
26	7,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
27	7,500	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	−
28	9,600	Gas		+	+	+	
		Acid col		+	+	+	−
29	1,400			+	+	−	−
July 1	15,000	Gas		+	+	−	−
		Acid col		+	+		
2	52,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
3	35,000	Gas		+	+	+	−
		Acid col		+	+	+	
4	129,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+
5	Spreader	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	−
6	27,000	Gas		+	+	+	+
		Acid col		+	+	+	+

TABLE XI—Continued.

Date.	Sampling point 14, Kansas River, Bonner Springs, Kans.						
	Bacteria.	Gas, acid col.	B. coli in—				
			10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 8	32,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
9	20,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
10	28,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
11	82,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
12	40,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
13	11,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
15	40,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
16	14,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
17	5,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
18	30,000	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
19	3,300	Gas	.....	+	+	+	+
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	+
20	4,200	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
22	3,700	Gas	.....	+	+	+	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	+	.....
23 Received too late.							
24	1,800	Gas	.....	+	−	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	.....	.....	.....
25	3,400	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
26	28,300	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
27	2,500	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....
29	10,000	Gas	.....	+	−	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	.....	.....	.....
30	1,100	Gas	.....	+	−	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	.....	.....	.....
31	1,000	Gas	.....	+	+	−	−
		Acid col	.....	+	+	.....	.....

TABLE XII.

[Hospital and Health Board, Kansas City, Mo., Pathological Laboratory; Dr. J. R. Vanatta.]

Date.	Sampling point 16, Missouri River, at Quindaro, above the mouth of the Kansas.					Sampling point 15, Kansas River, at Kansas City, Kans.					
	Total count.	B. coli in—				Total count.	B. coli in—				
		0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.		0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.
May 29	57,000	.....	+	—	.....	*400,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
30	58,400	+	—	.....	.....	No growth.	.....	.....	+	—	.....
31	29,100	.....	+	—	.....	*9,680,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
June 1	54,000	—	.....	.....	.....	*13,048,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
2	*3,570,000	.....	+	—	.....	184,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
3	440,000	.....	+	—	.....	23,300	.....	.....	+	—	.....
4	37,000	.....	+	—	.....	289,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
5	223,000	.....	.....	+	—	224,200	.....	+	—	.....	.....
6	35,000	.....	+	—	.....	205,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
7	58,000	.....	+	—	.....	98,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
8	150,000	.....	+	—	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
9	42,000	.....	+	—	.....	290,000	.....	.....	+	—	—
10	23,000	—	.....	.....	.....	92,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
11	21,000	.....	+	—	.....	435,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
12	30,000	.....	+	—	.....	78,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
13	76,000	.....	+	—	.....	(1)	.....	.....	+	—	.....
14	29,000	+	—	.....	.....	161,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
15	24,000	.....	+	—	.....	80,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
16	23,000	.....	+	—	.....	60,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
17	70,000	.....	+	—	.....	330,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
18	50,000	.....	+	—	.....	60,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
19	40,000	+	—	.....	.....	180,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
20	26,000	.....	+	—	.....	Spreader.	.....	+	—	.....	.....
21	*4,500,000	.....	+	—	.....	20,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
22	32,000	.....	+	—	.....	60,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
23	41,000	.....	+	—	.....	67,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
24	Spreader.	+	—	.....	.....	100,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
25	10,000	+	—	.....	.....	49,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
26	3,600	—	.....	.....	.....	4,000	—	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	10,000	+	—	.....	.....	26,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
28	13,000	.....	.....	+	—	26,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
29	16,000	.....	+	—	.....	13,000	+	—	.....	.....	.....
30	15,000	.....	+	—	.....	20,000	+	—	.....	.....	.....
July 1	4,400	.....	+	—	.....	10,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
2	6,000	+	—	.....	.....	22,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
3	8,000	—	.....	.....	.....	56,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
4	Spreader.	.....	+	—	.....	29,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
5	6,400	.....	.....	+	—	30,000	.....	—	.....	.....	.....
6	19,000	.....	.....	+	—	25,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
7	41,900	.....	+	—	.....	40,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
8	105,000	.....	+	—	.....	42,000	.....	—	.....	.....	.....
9	10,000	—	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....	+	.....
10	17,000	.....	+	—	.....	9,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
11	5,000	+	—	.....	.....	29,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
12	6,400	.....	+	—	.....	6,000	.....	—	.....	.....	.....
13	12,000	.....	+	—	.....	7,400	.....	+	—	.....	.....
14	28,000	.....	+	—	.....	122,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
15	10,000	.....	+	—	.....	Spreader.	.....	+	—	.....	.....
16	8,000	.....	.....	.....	*+	50,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
17	11,900	.....	+	—	.....	60,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
18	2,400	.....	+	—	.....	121,000	.....	.....	.....	+	—
19	Spreader.	.....	+	—	.....	Spreader.	.....	.....	+	—	.....
20	56,000	.....	+	—	.....	105,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
21	19,900	.....	.....	+	—	*1,320,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
22	6,000	.....	+	—	.....	287,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
23	8,000	+	—	.....	.....	102,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
24	45,000	.....	+	—	.....	154,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
25	7,000	.....	+	—	.....	11,400	.....	.....	.....	+	—
26	19,000	.....	+	—	.....	77,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
27	19,100	.....	.....	+	—	46,000	.....	+	—	.....	.....
28	135,000	.....	+	—	.....	94,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....
29	45,000	.....	.....	+	—	115,000	.....	.....	+	—	.....

[1] Overgrowth.

* Left out of averages.

TABLE XIII.

[Hospital and Health Board, Kansas City, Mo., Pathological Laboratory; Dr. J. R. Vanatta.].

Date.	Sampling point 17, Missouri River, below the Troost Avenue sewer.						Sampling point 18, Missouri River, at the waterworks, Independence, Mo.					
	Total count.	B. coli in—					Total count.	B. coli in—				
		0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.		0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.	0.0001 c. c.	0.00001 c. c.
May 29	116,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	300,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	220,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 1	241,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	160,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	84,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	430,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	57,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	45,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	463,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	300,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	*1,128,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	60,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	54,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
11	520,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	*577,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
12	397,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	121,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
13	48,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	32,800	.....	.....	.....	+	−
14	110,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	50,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
15	79,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	22,200	.....	.....	+	−	.....
16	93,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	109,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
17	500,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	220,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
18	74,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	*940,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
19	190,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	80,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
20	58,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	60,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
21	40,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	130,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
22	50,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	120,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
23	760,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	34,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
24	Spreader.	.....	+	−	.....	.....	140,000	+	−	.....	.....	.....
25	210,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	20,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
26	9,000	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
27	25,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	10,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
28	27,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	44,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
29	30,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	36,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
30	20,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	17,000	+	−	.....	.....	.....
July 1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	12,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−
2	31,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	32,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
3	40,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	19,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
4	Spreader.	.....	+	−	.....	.....	20,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
5	11,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	34,000	.....	−	.....	.....	.....
6	39,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	26,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
7	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	200,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	62,000	.....	−	.....	.....	.....
9	25,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	30,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
10	24,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	20,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
11	15,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	16,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
12	33,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	8,600	.....	+	−	.....	.....
13	16,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	5,200	−	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	34,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	23,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
15	22,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	8,200	+	−	.....	.....	.....
16	13,800	.....	−	.....	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....	.....	+	.....
17	31,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	8,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
18	11,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	10,900	.....	+	−	.....	.....
19	Spreader.	.....	.....	.....	+	−	Spreader.	.....	.....	.....	+	−
20	Spreader.	.....	.....	+	−	.....	47,200	.....	.....	+	−	.....
21	97,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	180,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
22	200,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	53,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
23	87,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	11,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
24	25,700	.....	.....	+	−	.....	17,600	.....	+	−	.....	.....
25	26,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	40,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
26	60,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....	33,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
27	45,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	54,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
28	30,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	69,000	.....	.....	.....	+	−	105,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	+	−	.....
Aug. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	+	−	.....	.....

* Left out of averages.

TABLE XIV.

[Missouri State Board of Health, Bacteriological Laboratory; Murray C. Stone, M. D., bacteriologist, Jefferson City.]

Date.	Sampling point 19, Missouri River, at Jefferson City, Mo., at bridge.			
	Total bacterial count.	B. coli in—		
		0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
June 1	16,000	+	−	−
3	25,000	+	+	−
5	42,000	+	+	−
6	46,000	+	−	−
7	30,000	+	+	−
8	30,000	+	+	−
9	20,000	+	−	+
10	28,000	+	+	−
11	18,500	+	+	−
12	18,500	+	−	−
13	10,500	+	+	−
14	100,000	+	+	−
15	60,000	+	+	−
17	55,000	+	+	−
18	35,000	+	−	−
19	40,000	+	+	−
20	20,000	+	+	−
21	25,000	+	−	−
22	12,000	+	+	+
24	10,000	+	+	−
25	8,500	+	−	−
26	7,500	+	+	−
27	6,500	+	+	−
28	10,000	+	+	−
29	14,000	+	+	+

Date.	Total bacterial count.	B. coli in—				
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	0.01 c. c.	0.001 c. c.
July 1	20,000	.....	+	+	+	−
2	90,000	.....	+	+	+	−
3	14,000	.....	+	+	+	+
5	30,000	.....	+	+	+	−
6	11,000	.....	+	+	+	−
8	4,500	.....	.....	+	+	−
9	14,000	.....	+	+	+	+
10	13,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
11	9,000	.....	+	+	−	.....
12	8,400	.....	+	+	+	−
13	13,000	.....	+	+	−	−
15	11,000	.....	+	+	−	−
16	9,500	.....	.....	+	+	−
17	10,500	.....	.....	+	+	−
18	12,000	.....	.....	+	+	+
19	9,500	.....	.....	+	+	−
20	9,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
22	18,000	.....	.....	+	+	+
23	35,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
24	12,000	.....	.....	+	−	−
25	14,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
26	30,000	.....	.....	+	+	+
27	26,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
29	30,000	.....	.....	+	+	+
30	28,000	.....	.....	+	+	−
31	23,500	.....	.....	+	+	−

TABLE XV.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.; Mr. Young.]

MISSOURI RIVER AT ATCHISON.

No.	Source.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
1	A. C.	4,950	7.4	3.18	0.001	0.50	10.0	166.5	12.42
2	B. C.	5,377	7.2	5.25	.02	.50	11.0	168.5	12.52
3	C. S.	4	7.9	2.15	.000	.50	12.0	163.0	13.32
4	A. C.	4,932	6.9	2.63	.001	.50	10.0	170.0	12.88
5	B. C.	4,932	6.0	3.42	.01	.50	11.0	163.0	12.88
6	C. S.	7	7.1	2.75	.000	.50	13.0	166.5	13.78
7	A. C.	5,842	7.0	3.71	.001	.50	10.0	158.0	12.60
8	B. C.	5,985	7.3	3.56	.01	.50	13.0	160.0	12.63
9	C. S.	90	6.7	2.20	.000	.50	14.0	153.0	13.50
10	A. C.	4,450	7.78	2.90	.001	.70	10.0	170.0	6.50
11	B. C.	5,674	8.48	3.50	.02	.70	10.0	167.5	6.55
12	C. S.	37	8.54	2.60	.000	1.00	10.0	156.5	7.30
13	A. C.	5,162	8.19	2.07	.001	.50	9.0	151.7	6.16
14	B. C.	5,168	7.68	2.85	.01	.50	8.0	147.0	6.13
15	C. S.	123	8.52	2.42	.001	.70	12.0	144.5	7.14
16	A. C.	4,594	7.84	2.45	.000	.50	9.0	158.0	6.08
17	B. C.	4,949	8.10	3.38	.000	.50	10.0	156.5	5.88
18	C. S.	61	8.38	3.18	.000	.70	12.0	148.0	7.14
19	A. C.	5,704	7.55	2.43	.002	.50	12.0	139.5	5.63
20	B. C.	6,135	6.11	3.27	.001	.50	10.0	154.0	5.56
21	C. S.	105	7.77	2.75	.003	1.00	10.0	147.0	7.06
22	A. C.	5,315	4.29	2.54	.000	.30	7.0	154.0	5.8
23	B. C.	4,956	7.11	3.86	.000	.30	8.0	161.5	4.8
24	C. S.	129	7.83	2.94	.000	.50	9.0	150.7	6.5
25	A. C.	6,620	6.72	3.07	.000	.30	9.0	149.5	4.6
26	B. C.	4,776	7.72	2.90	.000	.30	8.0	152.0	4.5
27	C. S.	31	7.81	2.63	.000	.50	9.0	154.0	6.2
28	A. C.	4,754	7.01	2.35	.000	.30	8.0	145.6	4.3
29	B. C.	4,732	7.13	2.50	.000	.30	11.0	145.6	4.3
30	C. S.	74	8.45	2.28	.000	.50	10.0	150.7	6.1
31	A. C.	4,438	7.17	3.10	.000	.30	6.0	128.7	4.2
32	B. C.	4,246	7.20	3.84	.000	.30	6.0	159.0	4.2
33	C. S.	17	7.29	2.90	.000	.50	7.0	155.5	5.9
34	A. C.	3,952	6.62	1.88	.000	.30	9.0	164.0	4.2
35	B. C.	4,038	7.07	3.24	.000	.50	9.0	154.0	4.3
36	C. S.	211	7.42	2.50	.000	.50	8.0	143.5	5.6
37	A. C.	4,076	6.37	2.07	.000	.30	9.0	142.0	4.6
38	Broken.								
39	C. S.	173	7.13	2.06	.000	.30	8.0	145.6	5.4
40	A. C.	3,378	6.65	2.08	.000	.3	8.4	142.0	4.55
41	B. C.	3,390	6.05	2.42	.000	.3	10.0	149.5	4.50
42	C. S.	106	7.20	2.47	.000	.3	9.0	149.5	5.30
43	A. C.	3,048	6.62	2.46	.000	.3	9.0	150.5	4.55
44	B. C.	3,144	6.81	2.27	.000	.3	8.0	153.0	5.55
45	C. S.	125	6.66	2.01	.000	.3	8.4	142.0	5.30
46	A. C.	3,492	6.94	2.08	.000	.3	9.0	148.2	5.75
47	B. C.	3,646	6.94	2.37	.000	.3	8.0	141.0	4.70
48	C. S.	94	7.00	1.81	.000	.3	8.0	147.0	5.20
49	A. C.	3,280	6.98	2.41	.000	.3	7.0	141.0	.....
50	B. C.	3,400	6.94	1.59	.000	.3	11.0	178.5	.....
51	C. S.	113	6.81	2.43	.000	.3	7.0	139.5	.....
52	A. C.	3,754	5.86	2.58	.000	.3	11.0	132.5	.....
53	B. C.	3,938	7.17	3.24	.000	.3	11.0	135.0	.....
54	C. S.	110	5.82	3.01	.000	.3	10.0	145.6	.....
55	A. C.	2,962	6.21	2.20	.000	.30	8.0	130.0	4.39
56	B. C.	3,400	6.69	2.88	.000	.30	9.0	132.5	4.44
57	C. S.	110	6.88	2.55	.000	.30	12.0	132.5	4.89
58	A. C.	2,676	6.53	2.70	.000	.30	8.0	133.5	4.50
59	B. C.	3,404	6.56	3.00	.000	.30	8.0	140.7	4.45
60	C. S.	111	7.23	2.80	.000	.30	9.0	135.0	4.95
61	A. C.	3,790	6.78	2.75	.000	.30	14.0	131.2	4.38
62	B. C.	3,448	6.69	2.93	.000	.30	9.0	137.4	4.33
63	C. S.	112	7.01	2.52	.000	.30	10.0	131.2	5.08
64	A. C.	3,550	6.67	2.69	.000	.30	9.0	140.7	4.37
65	B. C.	3,490	5.70	3.07	.000	.30	11.0	135.0	4.40
66	C. S.	153	7.14	3.01	.000	.30	8.4	128.7	5.12
67	A. C.	6,280	5.86	3.02	.000	.30	7.0	143.5	4.20
68	B. C.	5,538	6.78	2.72	.000	.30	9.0	138.5	4.15
69	C. S.	78	7.13	2.46	.000	.30	9.0	128.7	5.00
70	A. C.	6,928	6.62	2.59	.000	.30	9.4	130.0	4.48
71	B. C.	7,236	6.52	2.37	.000	.30	8.0	105.7	4.42
72	C. S.	90	7.20	2.84	.000	.30	10.0	126.5	5.07
73	A. C.	6,200	6.75	2.50	.000	.30	9.0	139.5	4.33
74	B. C.	6,480	8.00	2.86	.000	.30	12.0	131.0	4.33

TABLE XV—Continued.

MISSOURI RIVER AT ATCHISON—Continued.

No.	Source.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
75	C. S	106	7.23	2.67	0.000	0.30	8.0	127.5	4.93
76	A. C	5,718	7.65	2.38	.000	.30	10.0	131.0	4.50
77	B. C	5,918	6.81	1.92	.000	.30	12.0	131.0	4.45
78	C. S	110	7.71	2.45	.000	.30	9.0	134.6	5.10
79	A. C	5,852	6.88	1.2	.000	.30	11.0	127.5	4.52
80	B. C	6,014	7.30	2.5	.000	.30	16.0	129.8	4.57
81	C. S	74	5.76	2.8	.000	.30	11.0	128.7	5.10
82	A. C	6,422	6.24	3.10	.000	.30	8.0	133.5	4.52
83	B. C	6,674	7.13	3.05	.000	.30	9.0	138.5	4.57
84	C. S	132	6.50	2.25	.000	.30	8.0	141.0	4.87
85	A. C	6,624	7.04	2.6	.000	.30	12.0	137.2	4.95
86	B. C	6,978	6.43	3.0	.000	.30	10.0	137.2	4.90
87	C. S	46	6.69	2.2	.000	.30	9.0	133.5	5.10
88	A. C	7,744	6.91	2.9	.000	.30	7.0	144.5	5.15
89	B. C	8,022	7.04	3.0	.000	.30	6.0	142.0	5.15
90	C. S	129	7.17	3.5	.000	.30	8.0	137.2	4.95
91	A. C	7,490	6.78	2.9	.000	.30	8.0	143.4	5.00
92	B. C								
93	C. S	130	7.04	2.6	.000	.30	8.0	136.0	5.28
94	A. C	5,296	6.30	2.5	.000	.30	5.0	138.5	4.90
95	B. C	5,508	7.10	2.5	.000	.30	6.0	142.0	4.85
96	C. S	116	6.30	3.7	.000	.30	8.0	136.0	5.55
97	A. C	5,278	6.30	3.0	.000	.30	8.0	139.6	5.03
98	B. C	5,586	6.72	2.6	.000	.30	8.0	136.0	5.18
99	C. S	93	6.55	2.7	.000	.30	8.0	141.0	5.53
100	A. C	4,936	4.48	2.9	.000	.30	8.0	141.0	.....
101	B. C	5,400	4.99	3.1	.000	.30	9.0	143.4	.....
102	C. S	102	5.41	2.3	.000	.30	9.0	133.5	.....
103	A. C	5,088	6.49	2.4	.000	.30	9.0	138.5	.....
104	B. C	5,176	7.11	2.6	.000	.30	12.0	133.5	.....
105	C. S	106	6.88	2.7	.000	.30	8.0	128.6	.....
106	A. C	4,320	7.77	2.4	.000	.30	8.0	146.9	.....
107	B. C	4,770	6.79	2.5	.000	.30	10.0	143.4	.....
108	C. S	80	6.56	2.5	.000	.30	10.0	137.0	.....
109	A. C	3,254	7.01	1.9	.000	.30	9.0	141.0	.....
110	B. C	3,584	7.03	1.4	.000	.30	10.0	143.4	.....
111	C. S	81	6.85	1.1	.000	.30	11.0	123.9	.....
112	A. C	3,110	7.17	2.4	.000	.30	10.0	133.5	.....
113	B. C	3,180	6.56	2.5	.000	.30	9.0	137.0	.....
114	C. S	75	6.88	2.4	.000	.30	10.0	113.0	.....

TABLE XVI.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.; Mr. Young.]

MISSOURI RIVER, AT LEAVENWORTH.

No.	Source.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
1	A. C.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2	B. C.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
3	C. S.	10	8.0	1.46	0.001	0.30	13.0	143.0	12.87
4	A. C.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
5	B. C.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
6	C. S.	14	8.0	1.45	.02	.30	14.0	143.0	12.86
7	A. C.	3,644	6.9	2.28	.005	.50	12.0	171.5	12.60
8	B. C.	3,545	4.5	2.91	.04	.50	20.0	147.0	14.93
9	C. S.	12	8.3	1.19	.000	.35	11.6	144.5	12.87
10	A. C.	4,916	6.8	2.74	.005	.50	12.0	166.5	12.30
11	B. C.	4,948	6.5	2.58	.04	.50	12.0	159.0	12.33
12	C. S.	72	7.4	1.68	.000	.70	12.0	136.0	12.83
13	A. C.	5,528	6.6	2.57	.005	.50	12.0	160.5	12.89
14	B. C.	5,213	8.9	2.67	.03	.50	11.0	160.5	12.89
15	C. S.	2	4.2	1.81	.000	.70	15.0	132.5	13.07
16	A. C.	5,730	8.35	2.67	.000	.50	15.0	164.0	7.06
17	B. C.	5,425	7.91	2.83	.000	.50	17.0	164.0	6.96
18	C. S.	10	8.35	0.97	.04	.50	9.0	136.0	7.06
19	A. C.	5,788	7.38	2.87	.000	.50	10.0	172.5	6.63
20	B. C.	2,384	8.22	2.76	.02	.50	10.0	148.0	6.50
21	C. S.	13	8.58	1.52	.04	.50	12.0	128.8	6.90
22	A. C.	5,525	7.26	2.33	.000	.50	13.0	155.5	6.09
23	B. C.	5,116	7.65	2.44	.01	.50	10.0	154.0	6.21
24	C. S.	17	8.42	1.16	.000	.70	12.0	123.8	6.99
25	A. C.	3,937	7.48	3.30	.000	.50	9.0	158.0	6.10
26	B. C.	4,600	7.87	3.10	.000	.50	11.0	153.0	6.03
27	C. S.	14	5.15	1.30	.000	.50	11.0	128.8	6.83
28	A. C.	4,610	7.36	1.68	.000	.50	10.0	156.5	5.79
29	B. C.	4,789	7.07	2.05	.000	.50	11.0	147.0	5.98
30	C. S.	640	7.36	0.62	.000	.50	10.0	130.0	6.68
31	A. C.	5,713	7.46	2.02	.002	.50	9.0	150.0	5.63
32	B. C.	5,343	8.19	2.01	.002	.50	9.0	144.5	5.68
33	C. S.	24	8.23	2.43	.000	.50	10.0	122.5	6.47
34	A. C.	5,712	6.91	2.43	.000	.50	10.0	166.3	4.9
35	B. C.	5,070	8.07	2.47	.000	.30	9.0	150.7	4.9
36	C. S.	27	8.22	1.56	.000	.50	9.0	127.5	5.8
37	A. C.	1,541	7.10	2.94	.000	.30	8.0	148.0	4.6
38	B. C.	4,288	7.36	3.09	.000	.50	8.0	154.0	4.6
39	C. S.	20	7.29	1.54	.000	.50	8.0	119.0	5.5
40	A. C.	4,610	6.65	2.35	.000	.50	10.0	146.5	4.4
41	B. C.	4,502	7.84	2.01	.000	.50	10.0	144.5	4.4
42	C. S.	23	7.75	1.19	.000	.50	10.0	120.0	5.2
43	A. C.	4,798	3.07	3.40	.000	.30	6.0	132.0	4.2
44	B. C.	4,340	7.29	1.68	.000	.30	7.0	147.0	4.2
45	C. S.	24	7.45	1.38	.000	.30	7.0	145.6	4.9
46	A. C.	4,498	6.27	1.89	.000	.30	7.0	144.5	4.3
47	B. C.	4,132	6.4	1.74	.000	.30	9.0	154.0	4.2
48	C. S.	112	6.91	1.00	.000	.30	9.0	125.0	4.6
49	A. C.	3,988	6.85	1.62	.000	.30	9.0	142.0	4.6
50	B. C.	3,642	5.69	2.23	.000	.30	10.0	139.6	4.6
51	C. S.	32	7.61	0.68	.000	.50	10.0	118.0	4.8
52	A. C.	3,308	6.33	2.35	.000	.30	10.0	143.0	4.70
53	B. C.[1]								
54	C. S.	11	7.55	1.33	.000	.50	10.6	110.5	4.95
55	A. C.	3,259	6.56	1.32	.000	.30	9.0	142.5	4.50
56	B. C.	2,796	6.24	1.64	.000	.30	9.0	147.0	5.55
57	C. S.	10	6.77	0.55	.000	.50	10.0	109.2	4.90
58	A. C.	3,586	6.33	1.84	.000	.30	9.0	142.0	4.60
59	B. C.	3,160	6.11	2.26	.000	.30	9.0	139.5	5.60
60	C. S.	10	6.94	1.04	.000	.50	8.0	116.5	4.80
61	A. C.	2,376	6.78	1.53	.000	.30	8.0	136.0	.....
62	B. C.	2,750	6.88	2.07	.000	.50	12.0	136.0	.....
63	C. S.	15	7.64	0.97	.000	.70	10.0	114.0	.....
64	A. C.	3,652	6.02	2.33	.000	.30	11.0	143.0	.....
65	B. C.	4,060	6.91	2.60	.000	.50	11.0	139.5	.....
66	C. S.	12	7.46	1.27	.000	.50	12.0	117.7	.....
67	A. C.	3,506	6.62	1.83	.000	.50	8.0	133.5	4.50
68	B. C.	3,752	5.76	2.10	.000	.50	9.4	136.0	4.70
69	C. S.	14	6.91	0.80	.000	.50	11.0	109.4	4.92
70	A. C.	3,467	6.24	2.14	.000	.50	7.0	135.0	4.50
71	B. C.	4,176	6.91	2.30	.000	.50	9.0	132.5	4.55
72	C. S.	14	7.01	1.10	.000	.50	10.0	102.0	4.90
73	A. C.	3,550	6.05	2.44	.000	.30	9.0	143.5	4.57
74	B. C.	3,516	7.62	2.42	.000	.30	14.0	133.5	4.48

[1] No sample.

TABLE XVI—Continued.

MISSOURI RIVER, AT LEAVENWORTH—Continued.

No.	Source.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
75	C. S.	10	7.55	1.26	0.000	0.30	11.0	110.5	4.98
76	A. C.	3,564	6.43	2.35	.000	.30	9.4	125.0	5.45
77	B. C.	3,416	5.79	2.55	.000	.30	7.8	138.5	4.40
78	C. S.	20	7.17	1.50	.000	.30	9.6	113.0	5.02
79	A. C.	5,324	6.69	2.31	.000	.30	9.0	137.4	4.20
80	B. C.	4,994	6.62	2.35	.000	.30	10.0	132.5	4.20
81	C. S.	15	6.69	1.46	.000	.30	10.0	113.0	4.80
82	A. C.	6,950	6.21	1.85	.000	.30	10.0	132.5	4.42
83	B. C.	7,400	6.48	2.18	.000	.30	12.0	135.0	4.42
84	C. S.	12	7.81	0.96	.000	.50	9.6	110.5	4.87
85	A. C.	6,236	6.75	2.01	.000	.30	8.0	132.3	4.35
86	B. C.	5,142	6.98	1.93	.000	.30	7.0	142.0	4.43
87	C. S.	20	7.48	.62	.000	.30	11.0	115.5	4.73
88	A. C.	6,328	7.52	1.90	.000	.30	8.0	133.5	4.40
89	B. C.	5,974	7.33	2.22	.000	.30	9.0	141.0	4.35
90	C. S.	15	7.78	0.88	.000	.30	8.0	110.5	4.70
91	A. C.	5,890	6.94	1.3	.000	.30	12.0	134.6	4.57
92	B. C.	5,430	6.98	1.4	.000	.30	13.0	133.5	4.53
93	C. S.	30	7.65	0.5	.000	.30	10.0	104.5	4.62
94	A. C.	6,230	6.53	2.45	.000	.30	9.0	141.0	4.80
95	B. C.	6,120	6.50	2.90	.000	.30	8.4	145.7	4.80
96	C. S.	20	7.46	1.60	.000	.30	10.6	110.0	4.85
97	A. C.	5,470	7.01	2.5	.000	.30	9.0	139.5	5.05
98	B. C.	5,974	6.69	2.8	.000	.30	10.0	133.5	5.05
99	C. S.	20	6.82	1.3	.000	.30	10.0	132.3	5.06
100	A. C.	7,032	6.72	2.7	.000	.30	7.0	149.2	.....
101	B. C.	8,120	6.82	3.2	.000	.30	8.0	141.0	.....
102	C. S.	30	6.85	2.0	.000	.30	10.0	111.6	.....
103	A. C.	7,348	6.47	2.5	.000	.30	7.0	150.5	5.10
104	B. C.	7,428	6.56	2.5	.000	.30	6.0	145.7	5.05
105	C. S.	30	6.97	1.2	.000	.30	8.0	109.3	5.60
106	A. C.	5,256	6.18	2.2	.000	.30	5.0	143.4	4.90
107	B. C.	5,542	6.27	2.3	.000	.30	7.0	139.6	4.90
108	C. S.	25	7.74	1.6	.000	.30	8.0	111.6	5.70
109	A. C.	4,944	5.03	2.8	.000	.30	8.0	150.5	4.98
110	B. C.	5,288	6.62	3.1	.000	.30	8.0	137.0	4.98
111	C. S.	5,228	6.65	1.6	.000	.30	7.0	96.0	5.63
112	A. C.	6,660	6.37	2.8	.000	.30	7.0	133.5	.....
113	B. C.	5,652	7.68	3.1	.000	.30	8.0	128.6	.....
114	C. S.	25	5.89	4.2	.000	.30	8.0	97.3	.....
115	A. C.	4,920	6.72	3.0	.000	.30	9.0	136.0	.....
116	B. C.	5,920	7.11	1.3	.000	.30	10.0	148.0	.....
117	C. S.	20	7.36	0.9	.000	.30	10.0	92.5	.....
118	A. C.	4,536	6.75	2.5	.000	.30	10.0	140.7	.....
119	B. C.	3,440	6.46	2.3	.000	.30	8.0	148.0	.....
120	C. S.	20	7.55	1.1	.000	.30	11.0	99.7	.....
121	A. C.	3,640	7.36	1.3	.000	.30	11.0	132.5	.....
122	B. C.	3,560	7.43	2.4	.000	.30	11.0	150.5	.....
123	C. S.	25	7.08	0.7	.000	.30	10.0	107.0	.....
124	A. C.	4,126	6.69	1.4	.000	.30	10.0	137.0	.....
125	B. C.	3,400	7.84	1.7	.000	.30	10.0	134.0	.....
126	C. S.	15	7.04	0.5	.000	.30	9.0	109.3	.....
127	A. C.	3,562	6.91	2.2	.000	.30	10.0	130.0	.....
128	B. C.	3,068	7.04	2.5	.000	.30	13.0	132.0	.....
129	C. S.	20	7.01	1.0	.000	.30	11.0	99.7	.....

TABLE XVII.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Mr. Young.]

KANSAS RIVER AT LAWRENCE (BRIDGE).

No.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
1	419	7.8	4.72	0.02	0.30	55.0	255.0	13.19
2	337	6.9	7.90	.01	.30	62.0	231.0	13.43
3	199	6.1	6.35	.03	.30	65.0	267.0	13.61
4	233	7.5	2.46	.005	.25	69.4	274.0	14.00
5	215	6.7	3.54	.01	.10	69.0	263.5	13.40
6	952	4.6	2.94	.01	.10	72.0	252.0	14.48
7	590	7.46	3.23	.000	.30	72.0	263.5	8.36
8	604	8.22	3.83	.000	.70	61.0	223.5	7.30
9	706	7.55	4.41	.000	1.00	70.0	214.0	7.16
10	653	6.97	3.40	.000	.70	70.0	208.0	7.19
11	564	7.87	2.24	.001	.70	80.0	175.0	7.73
12	740	6.37	3.26	.002	.70	42.0	170.0	5.53
13	405	7.14	2.87	.000	.70	35.0	207.5	5.3
14	273	6.69	4.04	.000	.70	47.0	256.0	6.1
15	140	6.59	3.02	.000	.50	71.0	207.5	7.2
16	372	6.21	2.84	.000	.50	73.0	211.0	7.6
17	267	6.50	2.30	.000	.50	73.0	223.0	7.7
18	275	5.44	2.45	.001	.50	72.6	209.0	7.6
19	207	6.88	2.84	.001	.50	59.0	254.0	8.05
20	283	6.66	2.10	.002	.50	46.0	229.5	7.1
21	230	5.60	2.47	.002	.50	41.0	225.0	6.9
22	336	6.85	3.47	.001	.50	40.0	237.0	6.8
23	300	6.43	2.80	.001	.30	44.0	243.0	.....
24	326	6.46	2.67	.001	.30	36.0	179.7	.....
25	386	6.59	2.20	.002	.30	55.0	203.0	6.90
26	410	6.18	3.07	.002	.50	56.0	191.0	6.75
27	974	6.87	3.36	.002	.50	57.0	198.0	5.92
28	1,022	6.08	3.49	.002	.50	62.0	184.7	7.25
29	446	6.62	3.78	.002	.50	64.0	197.0	6.65
30	470	6.88	2.50	.002	.30	90.0	198.0	8.02
31	1,110	6.49	5.47	.003	.50	43.0	187.0	5.76
32	548	5.98	3.51	.003	.50	49.0	210.0	6.45
33	282	7.01	1.4	.003	.50	33.0	203.0	5.32
34	302	6.72	0.60	.003	.50	40.0	207.5	5.95
35	252	6.91	3.5	.003	.50	35.0	231.0	6.06
36	190	5.82	2.8	.003	.50	48.0	248.0	.....
37	122	6.05	2.5	.003	.50	52.0	274.5	7.25
38	83	6.40	2.6	.003	.50	47.0	273.0	7.05
39	88	5.37	2.9	.003	.50	49.0	271.0	7.18
40	70	5.79	3.0	.003	.50	59.0	266.0	.....
41	76	7.21	2.0	.003	.50	62.0	273.0	.....
42	65	6.72	2.7	.003	.50	65.0	290.0	.....
43	62	6.14	0.9	.003	.50	70.0	280.0	.....
44	60	5.69	1.6	.003	.50	76.0	283.0	.....
45	77	6.33	2.2	.003	.50	80.0	287.0	.....

TABLE XVIII.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.: Mr. Young.]

KANSAS RIVER AT BONNER SPRINGS.

No.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
1	1,234	10.3	3.98	0.04	0.20	55.0	252.0	13.72
2	459	8.3	7.96	.04	.20	51.0	238.0	14.15
3	417	6.4	9.55	.08	.75	54.0	226.0	15.01
4	335	8.0	2.94	.005	.35	61.0	241.5	13.55
5	1,330	6.9	3.23	.005	.30	69.0	266.0	13.65
6	1,538	6.6	2.90	.005	.30	62.0	247.5	13.73
8	578	8.10	3.45	.000	.50	71.0	265.0	7.85
9	1,290	7.81	4.01	.001	.70	62.0	220.0	7.30
10	1,688	6.69	4.00	.000	.70	64.0	192.0	7.06
11	1,769	8.42	2.05	.001	1.00	79.0	197.0	7.60
12	1,500	7.81	3.50	.004	1.00	64.0	175.0	7.03
13	1,166	7.45	3.23	.004	.70	30.0	193.0	4.9
14	967	6.98	3.52	.002	.70	34.0	202.5	5.2
15	676	5.98	3.80	.001	.70	54.0	209.0	6.0
16	454	6.43	3.28	.001	.70	66.0	216.0	6.0
17	528	6.15	2.22	.002	.50	73.0	222.0	7.8
18	502	7.36	2.65	.001	.50	70.4	226.0	7.6
19	410	7.10	2.31	.001	.50	80.0	228.5	8.30
20	377	7.10	1.89	.001	.50	58.0	227.0	8.00
21	827	5.76	3.85	.001	.50	29.0	181.0	5.00
22	610	6.14	4.32	.001	.70	34.0	193.0	6.10
23	.....	7.08	3.30	.01	.50	43.0	238.0	.....
24	974	6.94	2.62	.002	.50	42.0	232.0	.....
25	1,170	6.59	2.82	.002	.50	40.0	184.7	5.46
26	936	6.30	3.06	.002	.50	59.0	212.5	6.20
27	1,000	6.82	3.12	.001	.50	59.0	206.5	7.07
28	454	5.92	3.91	.001	.50	46.2	175.0	5.65
29	2,336	5.95	3.36	.001	.50	56.0	186.0	6.60
30	1,414	6.78	2.57	.001	.50	63.0	187.0	6.57
31	1,080	7.45	3.57	.002	.30	62.0	223.0	7.10
32	1,374	6.85	3.84	.002	.30	44.0	191.0	5.40
33	734	6.62	1.7	.002	.30	49.0	224.5	6.42
34	662	6.46	4.5	.002	.30	37.0	215.0	5.65
35	404	7.04	3.7	.002	.30	41.0	216.0	6.00
36	201	6.65	3.5	.002	.30	40.0	227.0	.....
37	96	6.72	2.8	.002	.30	51.0	262.0	8.30
38	146	.....	.....	.002	.30	.....	.....	.....
39	120	4.51	4.0	.002	.30	49.0	289.5	7.23
40	170	6.04	3.2	.002	.30	48.0	262.0	.....
41	79	6.43	2.2	.002	.30	57.0	267.0	.....
42	50	6.95	2.4	.002	.30	60.0	275.5	.....
43	61	6.76	1.2	.002	.30	71.0	282.0	.....
44	55	6.66	1.7	.002	.30	68.0	265.0	.....
45	30	6.33	2.7	.002	.30	78.0	277.0	.....

TABLE XIX.

[Kansas State Board of Health, Water and Sewage Laboratory, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.; Mr. Young.]

KANSAS RIVER AT KANSAS CITY.

No.	Suspended matter.	Oxygen dissolved.	Oxygen consumed.	NO_2.	NO_3.	Cl.	HCO_3.	Conductivity.
1	116	.....	4.90	0.004	1.0	39.0	187.0	5.2
2	167	.....	3.82	.004	1.0	32.0	194.0	4.9
3	107	.....	5.59	.003	.7	36.0	188.0	5.7
4	107	.....	.....	.003	1.0	69.0	205.0	7.2
5	153	.....	.....	.004	1.0	78.0	237.0	7.8
6	121	7.10	2.92	.003	1.0	76.6	225.0	8.00
7	110	6.66	3.42	.003	1.0	81.0	232.0	8.50
8	184	4.99	4.57	.003	.5	56.0	197.0	6.60
9	406	5.92	4.50	.003	.5	30.0	158.0	.....
10	129	6.78	4.27	.003	.5	40.0	216.0	.....
11	Broken.	.....	.....	.003	.5	.....	.....	.....
19	140	6.52	5.00	.003	.50	61.0	210.0	7.05
20	176	7.62	5.8	.003	.50	49.0	187.0	6.02
22	188	6.56	4.94	.003	.50	53.0	222.0	6.80
24	206	5.38	5.4	.003	.50	42.0	219.8	6.10
26	182	4.83	7.5	.003	.50	43.0	231.0	.....
28	94	4.80	5.0	.000	1.0	48.0	252.0	6.60
30	117	4.54	3.8	.000	1.0	54.0	284.0	7.44
32	71	4.16	4.2	.000	1.0	63.0	284.0	7.83
36	117	5.73	5.5	.000	1.0	70.0	272.0	.....
38	126	5.66	5.0	.000	1.0	73.0	.....	.....
40	120	5.98	5.0	.000	1.0	68.0	264.0	.....
42	110	5.28	4.3	.000	1.0	75.0	261.0	.....
44	104	6.56	4.4	.000	1.0	73.0	276.8	.....

HYGIENIC LABORATORY BULLETINS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Hygienic Laboratory was established in New York, at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, August, 1887. It was transferred to Washington, with quarters in the Butler Building, June 11, 1891, and a new laboratory building, located in Washington, was authorized by act of Congress March 3, 1901.

The following *bulletins* [Bulls. Nos. 1–7, 1900 to 1902, Hyg. Lab., U. S. Mar.-Hosp. Serv., Wash.] have been issued:

*No. 1.—Preliminary note on the viability of the *Bacillus pestis*. By M. J. Rosenau.

No. 2.—Formalin disinfection of baggage without apparatus. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 3.—Sulphur dioxid as a germicidal agent. By H. D. Geddings.

*No. 4.—Viability of the *Bacillus pestis*. By M. J. Rosenau.

No. 5.—An investigation of a pathogenic microbe (*B. typhi murium* Danyz) applied to the destruction of rats. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 6.—Disinfection against mosquitoes with formaldehyde and sulphur dioxid. By M. J. Rosenau.

†No. 7.—Laboratory technique: Ring test for indol, by S. B. Grubbs and Edward Francis; Collodium sacs, by S. B. Grubbs and Edward Francis; Microphotography with simple apparatus, by H. B. Parker.

By act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the name of the "United States Marine-Hospital Service" was changed to the "Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States," and three new divisions were added to the Hygienic Laboratory.

Since the change of name of the service the bulletins of the Hygienic Laboratory have been continued in the same numerical order, as follows:

*No. 8.—Laboratory course in pathology and bacteriology. By M. J. Rosenau. (Revised edition, March, 1904.)

†No. 9.—Presence of tetanus in commercial gelatin. By John F. Anderson.

*No. 10. Report upon the prevalence and geographic distribution of hookworm disease (uncinariasis or anchylostomiasis) in the United States. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 11.—An experimental investigation of *Trypanosoma lewisi*. By Edward Francis.

*No. 12.—The bacteriological impurities of vaccine virus; an experimental study. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 13.—A statistical study of the intestinal parasites of 500 white male patients at the United States Government Hospital for the Insane; by Philip E. Garrison, Brayton H. Ransom, and Earle C. Stevenson. A parasitic roundworm (*Agamomermis culicis* n. g., n. sp.) in American mosquitoes (*Culex sollicitans*); by Ch. Wardell Stiles. The type species of the cestode genus *Hymenolepis;* by Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 14.—Spotted fever (tick fever) of the Rocky Mountains; a new disease. By John F. Anderson.

*No. 15.—Inefficiency of ferrous sulphate as an antiseptic and germicide. By Allan J. McLaughlin.

*No. 16.—The antiseptic and germicidal properties of glycerin. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 17.—Illustrated key to the trematode parasites of man. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 18.—An account of the tapeworms of the genus *Hymenolepis* parasitic in man, including reports of several new cases of the dwarf tapeworm (*H. nana*) in the United States. By Brayton H. Ransom.

*No. 19.—A method for inoculating animals with precise amounts. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 20.—A zoological investigation into the cause, transmission, and source of Rocky Mountain "spotted fever." By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 21.—The immunity unit for standardizing diphtheria antitoxin (based on Ehrlich's normal serum). Official standard prepared under the act approved July 1, 1902. By M. J. Rosenau.

*No. 22.—Chloride of zinc as a deodorant, antiseptic, and germicide. By T. B. McClintic.

*No. 23.—Changes in the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. Eighth Decennial Revision. By Reid Hunt and Murray Galt Motter.

No. 24.—The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature as applied to medicine. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 25.—Illustrated key to the cestode parasites of man. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

*No. 26.—On the stability of the oxidases and their conduct toward various reagents. The conduct of phenolphthalein in the animal organism. A test for saccharin, and a simple method of distinguishing between cumarin and vanillin. The toxicity of ozone and other oxidizing agents to lipase. The influence of chemical constitution on the lipolytic hydrolysis of ethereal salts. By J. H. Kastle.

*No. 27.—The limitations of formaldehyde gas as a disinfectant with special reference to car sanitation. By Thomas B. McClintic.

*No. 28.—A statistical study of the prevalence of intestinal worms in man. By Ch. Wardell Stiles and Philip E. Garrison.

*No. 29.—A study of the cause of sudden death following the injection of horse serum. By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

†No. 30.—I. Maternal transmission of immunity to diphtheria toxine. II. Maternal transmission of immunity to diphtheria toxine and hypersusceptibility to horse serum in the same animal. By John F. Anderson.

†No. 31.—Variations in the peroxidase activity of the blood in health and disease. By Joseph H. Kastle and Harold L. Amoss.

†No. 32.—A stomach lesion in guinea pigs caused by diphtheria toxine and its bearing upon experimental gastric ulcer. By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

*No. 33.—Studies in experimental alcoholism. By Reid Hunt.

†No. 34.—I. *Agamofilaria georgiana* n. sp., an apparently new roundworm parasite from the ankle of a negress. II. The zoological characters of the roundworm genus *Filaria* Mueller, 1787. III. Three new American cases of infection of man with horsehair worms (species *Paragordius varius*), with summary of all cases reported to date. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.

†No. 35.—Report on the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia. By M. J. Rosenau, L. L. Lumsden, and Joseph H. Kastle. (Including articles contributed by Ch. Wardell Stiles, Joseph Goldberger, and A. M. Stimson.)

†No. 36.—Further studies upon hypersusceptibility and immunity. By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

†No. 37.—Index-catalogue of medical and veterinary zoology. Subjects: Trematoda and trematode diseases. By Ch. Wardell Stiles and Albert Hassall.

No. 38.—The influence of antitoxin upon post-diphtheritic paralysis. By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

†No. 39.—The antiseptic and germicidal properties of solutions of formaldehyde and their action upon toxines. By John F. Anderson.

†No. 40.—1. The occurrence of a proliferating cestode larva (*Sparganum proliferum*) in man in Florida, by Ch. Wardell Stiles. 2. A reexamination of the type specimen of *Filaria restiformis* Leidy, 1880=*Agamomermis restiformis*, by Ch. Wardell Stiles. 3. Observations on two new parasitic trematode worms: *Homalogaster philippinensis* n. sp., *Agamodistomum nanus* n. sp., by Ch. Wardell Stiles and Joseph Goldberger. 4. A reexamination of the original specimen of *Tænia saginata abietina* (Weinland, 1858), by Ch. Wardell Stiles and Joseph Goldberger.

†No. 41.—Milk and its relation to the public health. By various authors.

†No. 42.—The thermal death points of pathogenic micro-organisms in milk. By M. J. Rosenau.

†No. 43.—The standardization of tetanus antitoxin (an American unit established under authority of the act of July 1, 1902). By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

No. 44.—Report No. 2 on the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, 1907. By M. J. Rosenau, L. L. Lumsden, and Joseph H. Kastle.

†No. 45.—Further studies upon anaphylaxis. By M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson.

No. 46.—*Hepatozoon perniciosum* (n. g., n. sp.); a hæmogregarine pathogenic for white rats; with a description of the sexual cycle in the intermediate host, a mite (*lelaps echidnimus*). By W. W. Miller.

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